

BRITISH RUSH TWO LINES OF TRENCHES ON 600 YDS. FRONT

Northumberland and Royal Fusiliers Carry the St. Eloi Salient

INFLECT BIG LOSS

Artillery Fighting Practically Uninterrupted in French Area

OTHERWISE CALM

Germans Fail with Coup de Main in Environs Of Emaucourt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: After exploding some mines, the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers this morning assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi, successfully taking the front and second lines trenches on a front of six hundred yards. It is known that heavy casualties were caused to the enemy. We took two officers and 168 men prisoners.

Artillery activity today was mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghen, St. Eloi and Wietje. Last night and today, there has been much mining activity. We successfully exploded a mine in La Bois Selve.

There has been some crater fighting, in which we were successful, south of Neuville St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The enemy exploded some mines opposite Hulluch, last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We hold the crater formed by the explosion.

Paris, March 27.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: West of the Meuse, the day was relatively calm, while there was uninterrupted artillery fighting on the Douaumont-Vaux front and a fairly violent bombardment in Woëvre.

There was mine and grenade-fighting in the Argennes, which was favorable to the French.

The communiqué in the evening stated: West of the Meuse, the bombardment continued somewhat intense against our front extending from Bethincourt, through Mort Homme, to Cumieres and east east of the Meuse, in the regions of Vaux and Douaumont.

There were some artillery salvos in Woëvre, but no infantry action. We bombarded with long-range guns the station of Heudicourt, north-east of St. Mihiel. A goods train was demolished.

The Germans completely failed in a coup-de-main before our first line trenches in the environs of Emaucourt, at the Somme. Our artillery continues active in the Argennes, particularly in Cheppy Wood.

Germans Claim Successes in Mining Engagements (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 26.—Western theater.—It was reported yesterday that the blasting of a mine north-east of Vermelles, during the preceding night, was a success. There was an enemy observation post in the crater. Several British covers were destroyed.

North-east of Neuville, a small German detachment, after successfully exploding a mine, advanced for reconnoitering purposes into the enemy's position and, as planned, returned, bringing a number of prisoners along.

In the Argennes and the Meuse districts, there was very violent artillery activity at some places. Night engagements and hand-to-hand fighting in the Callette forest, south-east of Fort Douaumont, have been successful for the Germans.

By exploding extensive mines north-east of Celles, in the Vosges, the enemy caused some damage to themselves, while the German position remains unaltered.

Near St. Quentin, a British biplane fell undamaged into German hands. A French aeroplane, after an air engagement, fell into the Callette forest and was destroyed.

Liang Shih-yi Asserts Yuan Intends to Resign; Declares He Will Follow President

Fighting Continues in Szechuen; Rebels Outnumbered, But Well Disciplined; Big Battle at Nachi

Yuan And Liang Shih-yi Both To Resign?

Mr. Liang Shih-yi in a private letter to one of his close friends in Shanghai says that President Yuan Shih-k'ai has repeatedly expressed the thought that as he is old and his strength not sufficient for him to endure longer the burden of national affairs, he is therefore going to resign. Mr. Liang also informs his friend that he himself will follow Yuan in resigning. The Eastern Times reports that Yuan Shih-k'ai will tender his resignation, but his followers and the monarchical party are trying hard to stop him from taking this course.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 28.—Chu Chi-chien, Minister of the Interior, who is closely identified with the monarchical movement, has intimated to President Yuan Shih-k'ai his intention of resigning. It is understood that, if his resignation is accepted, Chien Neng-hsun, the Junior Under-Secretary of State, will succeed him.

According to reports from various fronts, the cancellation of the monarchy appears hitherto to have had but little effect on the fighting, which is proceeding actively, especially in Southern Szechuen, where the rebels, although outnumbered, are showing good discipline and fighting hard.

A joint telegram was received yesterday from Generals Chen Yi and Tsao Kun, which stated that, during the past three days, a severe battle has taken place in the vicinity of Nachi. Martial law has been proclaimed at Yenkwang, Mitao and other places.

Tuan Wants More Power

The Peking Gazette states that, although Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, he has apparently not yet taken up his duties. It is stated that Tuan Chi-jui has expressed the view that, if he is to do any real work for the Government, he must be given power.

The gradual development of military affairs during the past year has so altered the organization of the army that hardly any power is left to the Chief of the General Staff.

Tuan Chi-jui is also of opinion that, if it is intended to reach an amicable settlement with the South, the Peking Government should refrain from further recruiting; otherwise, it is liable to arouse suspicion and render a settlement most difficult. Therefore, he has asked President Yuan Shih-

k'ai to postpone the original plan of recruiting a model army to a total of ten brigades.

A meeting held in the President's office, lasting several hours, discussed the cancellation of titles of nobility. It is understood that no decision was reached and it was decided to hold a further meeting. One of the chief difficulties appears to be in connection with the annuities which went with the titles.

Discuss Yuan's Good Faith

Hongkong, March 28.—Under the caption: "Yuan's Reversion," the Hongkong Daily Telegraph writes editorially: "If these declarations are to be taken at their face value, there can be no justification for the continuance of the independence movement and those provinces which have cut themselves adrift from the Central Government should return again to recognition of its overlordship. But that is the point: Will the President's changed policy be accepted in good faith?"

The Wuchow correspondent of the South China Morning Post writes on the 23rd:—Tutuh Luk Wing-ting, of Kwangsi, arrived yesterday evening, from Luchow, by the gun-boat Lee-mun, together with three junkies fully loaded with troops, which were towed in by another gun-boat.

The Tutuh is staying at Banker and Company's pal, where he was interviewed by both civil and military officials. He is reported to have instructed the Taoyin and Magistrate to continue to carry out their duties as usual and to have stated that no changes whatever in the posts of the officials are to be made.

He stated that circumstances have compelled him to declare Kwangsi independent, but he is responsible for the maintenance of the status quo of the province and is sure that perfect order and peace will prevail in all places under his jurisdiction.

Canton Expects Fighting

With the Tutuh's arrival, the minds of the people have been greatly relieved. There is a general belief that hostility between Canton and Kwangsi troops will take place, as evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Lung Kan-kwong, who is still in Paksik, near Nanning, is also in favor of independence.

All the troops have discarded their arms and are waiting the Tutuh's further instructions. He inspected the newly-erected military barracks at noon today.

Commenting in an editorial, the South China Morning Post says:—"The situation is fraught with grave possibilities, the greatest danger of all to the unity of the republic being not so much the troops, who are

(Continued on Page 2)

Destroyers in Action; German Boat Missing

Flotilla Has Night Engagement With British In The North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 27.—An official communiqué issued by the Ministry of the Navy in Berlin states that, after two German patrol boats had been sunk, some German destroyers, during the night, encountered some British. One German destroyer has not yet returned.

A RAY OF PEACE-HOPE

New York, March 21.—The Galveston Steamship Company is in receipt of a telegram from London asking for the cancellation of contracts relating to the charter of steamers. The telegram indicates that there is a ray of hope for a speedy restoration of peace.

A high French officer stated that in the recent battles in Verdun the German forces were disorganized and that the Verdun campaign may be compared to the battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War of the United States. He added that in future the Germans will be obliged to change their program and assume the defensive. Nicht Nicht.

Battalion of Dockers To Relieve Congestion

Mobile Organisation Will Aid In Solving Problem At British Ports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—The formation is announced of a mobile Dockers Battalion, composed of dockers at present in the army, which will be used to relieve congestion at British ports, the men receiving the usual dockers' pay from employers.

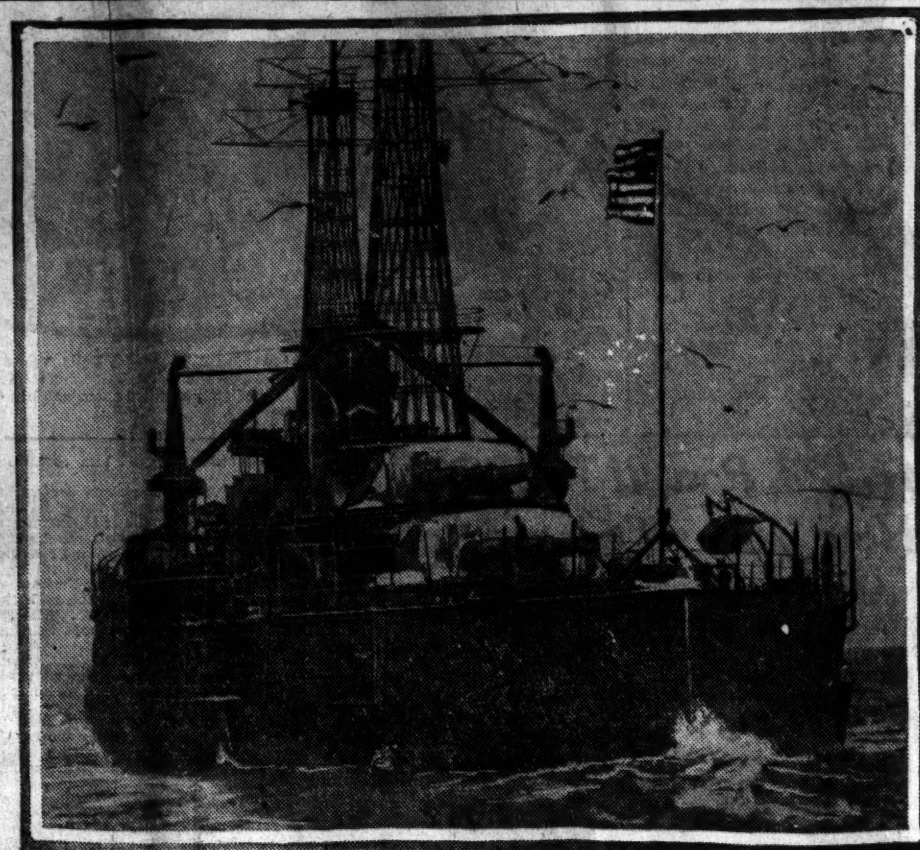
LAURENTIC TAKEN OFF HER SEARCHING DUTIES

Tokio Message Says Point At Issue Between Britain And Japan Is Solved

The Eastern News Agency (Japan-ese) reports:

Tokio, March 27.—The question about the search of Japanese steamers by British warships has been solved and the Laurentic has left the China Sea.

New U. S. Dreadnought Pennsylvania on Speed Trials



U. S. S. Pennsylvania
As the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, mightiest fighting craft in Uncle Sam's navy and in the world, breasted the waves off Rockland, Me., on her speed and endurance trials, flocks of sea gulls soared over and around the basket masts of the great vessel.
The Pennsylvania, the latest in commission, will outstrip all other vessels in the American navy both in size and armament.

VILLA GIVES THE SLIP TO CARRANZA'S FORCES

Seeks Refuge in Mountains Near Mamiquipa; American Cavalry Pursuing

Reuter's Service

Washington, March 27.—The escape of Villa from President Carranza's forces is announced by General Pershing, commanding the United States troops in Mexico. Villa is taking to the mountains near Mamiquipa and American cavalry are pursuing him.

DISABLED AURORA SAILS FOR PORT CHALMERS, N.Z.

Mawson Thinks Shackleton Has Abandoned Plan To Cross Antarctic Continent

Reuter's Service

Wellington (New Zealand), March 27.—The Aurora has wirelessed the Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, that she is proceeding to Port Chalmers, in a disabled condition. Mr. Massey has replied, assuring her a warm welcome.

The New Zealand Government is considering the despatch of a steamer to the assistance of the Aurora.

Melbourne, March 27.—Dr. Mawson is of opinion that Sir Ernest Shackleton has abandoned his scheme to cross the Antarctic continent to the Ross Sea and has returned from Weddell Sea.

London, March 27.—A meeting of the supporters of the Shackleton expedition, at which Lady Shackleton and Mrs. Mackintosh were present, has decided on immediate steps being taken to organize an expedition to Ross Sea.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbrak Mar. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Apr. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Apr. 11
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 17
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiranio M. Apr. 30

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 26 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about April 1, per C.M. s.s. China.

Capt. F.G.C. Walker, Late of A.C. Walker Wins Military Cross

Personally Decorated by King; Is Serving in War With Royal Engineers

Reuter's Service

Major H. W. Pilcher read a letter from Captain F. G. C. Walker during the drill of "A" Company (British), S.V.C., on Monday night. Captain Walker was with "A" Company for some years before going home to "do his bit." The letter described how he received the Military Cross from the hands of King George. The reading of the letter was received with cheers by the company.

Captain Walker is with E Co., 2nd Battalion, Special Brigade, Royal Engineers. He announced that he received his third star on January 17 and now has his own company. While in Shanghai Captain Walker was senior analyst in the Health Department. He was foreman of the Deluge Company of the Fire Brigade and was one of the most popular color sergeants that "A" Company ever had. The letter read as follows:

"It is very pleasing to know that 'A' Company follows our doings here, and I am sure that all 'A' Co. men who have gone home are just as keen as I am to know something of the doings of the old company. I am jolly glad that you are doing so well with your hospital fund. I think you have struck the right channel for an effort like that. I know from my own experience how admirably hospitals under Army management are run. 'During my few days' leave at home I attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace and received the Military Cross from the hands of the King. The ceremony was quite simple, but very interesting. I was warned by telegram to attend the Palace at 10.15 a.m. on Saturday, February 19, in service dress. 'There were 30 of us present, ranking from Major-Generals down to Second Lieutenants and for various decorations. At 10.30 a.m. punctually the communicating door was thrown open and we were called in one by one to the room where the King was. The names were called out, and the nature of the decoration was also read out. The King then placed the medal on the left breast, shook hands and also congratulated each one.'

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COMPETITIVE DRILL

Tomorrow, the 30th instant, the American Company will hold a competitive drill at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. and a small trophy will be awarded to the winner. Any interested spectators will be welcome.

The Weather

Fair weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.4 and the minimum 33.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.6 and 41.9.

SITUATION GRAVE BETWEEN U.S. AND GERMANY—REUTER

Sinking of The Englishman And Sussex Given As The Cause

IS UP TO CONGRESS

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Probably Would Mean War

MINNEAPOLIS' SUNK

All on Board Were Rescued Except Eleven Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 27.—The sinking of the steamers 'Sussex' and 'Englishman' has again raised the question of breaking off relations with Germany, if it is definitely confirmed that they were torpedoed, but it is probable that President Wilson will first consult Congress, as a rupture will probably mean war. Officials regard the situation as being very grave.

London, March 27.—The Atlantic Transport Company's s.s. Minneapolis (13,543 tons) has been sunk. All on board were rescued except 11 persons who were killed.

[The Minneapolis, though owned by a company whose interests are predominantly American, had a British registry and flew the British flag. The Atlantic Transport Company also recently bought the larger Pacific Mail ships—the Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea and Siberia—after the passing of the Seamen's Act.]

The American Embassy announces that all the Americans on the 'Sussex' were saved, two being dangerously wounded and another seriously.

An earlier message said: Among the persons missing through the torpedoing of the cross-Channel steamer 'Sussex' are the leading American psychologist, Professor Baldwin, Hon. D.Sc., Oxford University and University of Geneva and his wife.

Tsar's Advance Forces The Jacobstadt Front

Germans Evacuating Novo-Alexandrovska and Mitau; No General Move Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 27.—Hostilities have begun on several parts of the Russian western front. Military critics consider these are preliminary skirmishes. Our advance has forced the German front at Jacobstadt.

The fighting round Dvinsk is favorable to us and we are menacing some less important positions held by the enemy. Information has been received that the Germans are evacuating stores and supplies from Novo-Alexandrovska and Mitau to the distant rear.

A general Russian advance, however, has not yet commenced, the object of the present fighting being the gradual disorganization of the enemy's position, both technically and morally.

Military circles consider that the advance made by our troops south of Augustinof has rendered ineffective several German positions facing Jacobstadt. The left flank of these positions is now completely turned and their communication with their rear, over the Mitau-Kreuzberg railway, interrupted.

The official communiqué issued today stated that fighting in the Jacobstadt region continues, German aviators have been increasingly active along the whole front and dropped twenty bombs into Dvinsk.

After a desperate struggle, we captured two lines of trenches north-west of Postavy. Our offensive between Lake Narotsh and Lake Vischneskoje is encountering an obstinate resistance.

'OLD CROCKS' ANXIOUS TO GET INTO FIGHTING

Many Rejected by Recruiters
Welcome Calling-Up Of
All Derby Groups

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, February 27.—I am writing this with snow all round. We have had a week of snow and though in the country it may be very picturesque here in London it forms a sort of "mushy" slush, which is anything but pleasant. One of the notable things about this snowstorm is that it has brought out girls to "sweep yer snow away, guv'nor," instead of the boys one used to find.

The boys are now at munition factories earning wages which, if rumor is true, will soon enable them to purchase yachts or motor cars.

According to the latest reports all the Derby groups are to be called up by the end of June, and it makes one smile when one notices how some of the married men who are in latish groups are beginning to feel young again. One fellow I know who came over from the Cape has been "turned down" by half the regiments in London but got into the Derby grouping and he is now full of glee at the thought that soon he'll be in khaki.

Anyone who would found an "old crocks battalion," sports that were not quite fit but were keen to put foot on French soil, would get a wonderful crowd.

The Tribunals which are sitting to arbitrate in the Derby groups are doing excellent work; they are having to tackle the most extraordinary problems. I notice by the papers that on Friday a young man, a civil servant employed at the War Office (which is, of course, the very seat of warlike movements), appealed for exemption from service on conscientious grounds. The president made some rather caustic remarks and, of course, refused the exemption.

A friend of mine back from the front was asked what he thought of the "Jack Johnsons." His reply was, "Splendid things! They make the earth so nice and soft we can fill our sandbags with it without the fear of digging."

The government's decision to take over the whiskey stills, outside the Scotsman's argument "that it will increase the cost of living," is making men think, especially when they are going to allow spirits to be diluted. It calls to mind the old Indian instructions to one's "bearer"—"Boy, if I catch you stealing my whiskey I'll give you a leathering, but if I catch you filling the bottle up with water, I'll kill you."

Tipping horses for races to be held a month later is a mug's game, but if all I hear of Ally Sloper is true I think he will about take the Racecourse Association Steeplechase (which is this year's Grand National), on March 24, at Gatwick.

The death this week of one of Northampton's leading boot factory owners who started life as a "clicker," calls to my mind the first time I came across that word which I believe means the man who cuts the leather out into shapes suitable for the "finishers" to make the uppers.

It was a good few years ago and I played footer regularly for a little-known, though extremely sporting, midland team, when I received an invitation to referee at a match to be played between "the clickers" and "finishers" of a town some dozen miles away, and being young and having considerably more assurance than I now possess, I accepted.

On the day of the match I drove over to the field where the contest was to take place, the owner of which kept the local pub, and seemed to be doing a very good trade as the two teams did not prepare to make a start till nearly an hour after the arranged starting time. The adjustment of the eleven called for a lot of diplomacy and tact on the part of the respective captains, as it appeared from an outsider's view that each side had at least half a dozen men anxious to play goal.

At last I blew for kick off and before the game had been in progress five minutes I realised that neither

side knew the rules of the game very well and the captain of the "clickers" came and requested me not to use the whistle so much, as it "spoilt their game."

At that time the goalkeeper was not hedged round by so many rules for his protection as now and part of the legitimate sport consisted of one of the inside forwards seeing to his being safely planted in the net whenever the center took a pot at goal.

In the match under notice the goalkeeper for the "finishers" openly vowed he'd murder any of the forwards who tried their games on with him, and as he was a particularly fine specimen and looked quite capable of carrying out his threat, I noticed there was a decided tendency to leave him alone.

At half time there was fifteen minutes interval for drinks and during the second half a keen inclination on the part of various members of both teams to discuss things with the spectators and only join in the game when absolutely compelled to by the ball bouncing at their very feet.

The off-side rule was glaringly infringed and I think everyone was glad when "time" was blown and the teams could lower the twenty-two quarts which the vanquished had to pay for.

Mr. S. J. Powell Tells China How Better Transportation Will Improve Her Standing

One of the most interesting lectures the Engineering Society of China has ever listened to was that given yesterday, at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, by Mr. Sidney J. Powell, on "Transportation in China." Indeed, it is a pity that the Society has a regular Mede and Persian rule to the effect that, outside of their own journal—for members use only—published reports must be as brief as possible. Mr. Powell was worth wider publicity.

China, he said, is full of heart-breaking instances of waste of power and misdirected energy, which, under an honest and really patriotic administration, could be turned by engineers into channels of national progress. When one thinks of the fact that India by railroads has improved her waterways, in bringing contentment and well-being to the inhabitants, to turn to China and see her infinitely superior resources running to waste makes one despair.

China Cannot Stand Out
The world now is too much everyman's land for China to stand out. Transportation facilities have opened the whole world up to universal trade. It is for China to do her own developing. If she does not do it herself, it will be done for her.

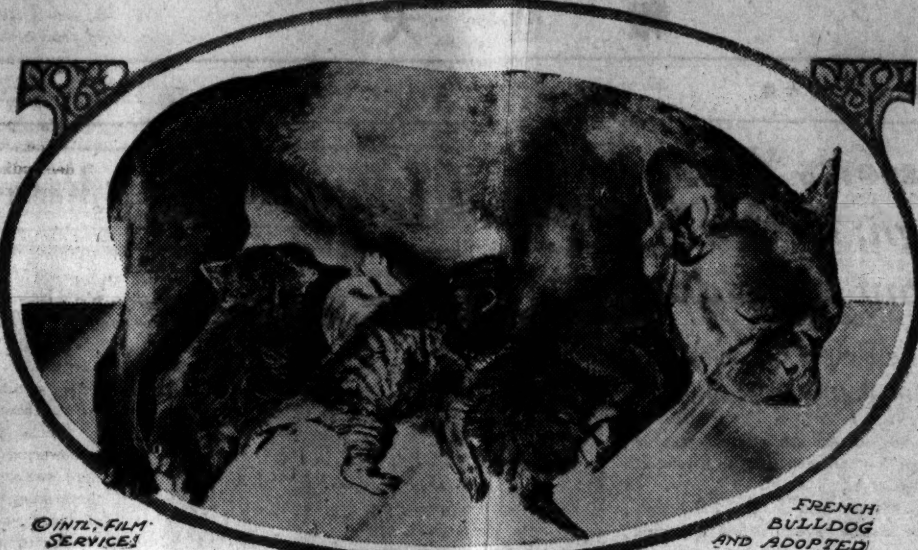
While there is yet time, let her do it herself, by honest administration of funds for the country's welfare; if not, she will lose inevitably those "sovereign rights" of which she is so tenacious, but which she has no right to retain if she does nothing to deserve them. It is modern justice and modern justice will prevail.

No country in the world, calling itself a civilized country, said Mr. Powell, has such poor means of transportation as China and this is the result of China's attitude in the past towards any Western nation. Whilst the West has been for the last two centuries hurrying up the passage of people and merchandise from point to point, China has stood aloof, content to let the outer world go on rushing about while she drowsed on and lived on her means.

Respect for Engineers
To get paying results, a knowledge of practical things is absolutely necessary and the Chinese have not the necessary technical knowledge, or, rather, do not as yet know how to apply that knowledge. The Chinese have very few engineers at present, but they have a great respect for engineers, much more so than for commercial men, whom they can beat at their own game. They realise that technical men know something and apply their knowledge in a way which, in its results, is startling to a people who have been used for so many centuries to getting about on foot or in wheelbarrows and to grinding their corn and weaving their cloths by hand power.

There have arisen in China many enlightened Chinese who know now that it is the duty of their nation to take their place in the world in endeavoring to improve the lot of the struggling agriculturist and merchant who have been handicapped so much by the lack of means of getting the result of their labors on to a market. A nation which takes no pains to improve the lot of its inhabitants is

French Bulldog Adopts Orphaned Kittens



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Boston, Feb. 17.—A French bulldog, belonging to N. J. Dally, veterinary attendant at the Angell Memorial Hospital here, has adopted three orphaned kittens, which Mr. Dally was about to put to death. The bulldog had lost her puppies and discovering the kittens, immediately adopted them and began mothering them. She will be allowed to keep them.

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circumstances compel him to keep a neutral attitude.

The Government strictly denies that Commanding General Tang Hsiang-min has declared the independence of the province of Hunnan; on the contrary, he has rendered valuable service to the Government by building a military railway from Yochow to Changsha, in order to secure better communication with Hupeh. The 8th division of northern troops has just arrived in Yochow.

The headquarters of the Southerners at Nanning (Kwangsi) have waived the request that Yuan Shih-k'ai should resign. Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang, however, refuses to agree to punishment of the principals in the monarchical movement, as it was started by approval of the acting Lifu-yuan.

The Government, after the conclusion of peace between the North and the South, will probably permit all Chinese revolutionaries now staying in foreign countries to return to China without punishment. The revolutionaries now only demand the establishment of a real representative National Assembly, instead of the Lifu-yuan, a responsible cabinet and certain military control in the southern provinces. To the first two demands, the Government may agree, under certain conditions.

The State Department has been instructed by a mandate of the President to notify the

that the negotiations proceeding between the Government and the revolutionaries will result in a peaceful solution at an early date.

The acting Lifu-yuan will be closed on April 23. Chu Chi-chien, Minister of Interior, intends to resign; he will probably be succeeded by Chien Neng-hsien, Under-Secretary of State.

The report of the Shantung Jih-pao, to the effect that the Chinese Government has arranged a loan of five million dollars with the Siemens China Company in Peking is totally unfounded and a pure invention.

A Telegram to Chen Yi

The Szechuen merchants in Shanghai gathered in a mass meeting yesterday evening to discuss the situation in their native province. They decided to send a telegram to General Chen Yi, Chiangchun of Szechuen, asking him to be neutral so as to save the people from bloodshed. By "neutral" is naturally meant their desire that he declare independence.

Liang Chi-chiao's Demands

The following formal demands on Peking have been made by the Republicans in the South through Mr. Liang Chi-chiao who has been chosen to deal with the Peking government:

1. The war will be stopped under the following conditions:
(a) Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign from the presidency.
(b) Yuan not to be allowed to hold any official appointment after his resignation.
(c) To the third generation, the descendants of Yuan Shih-k'ai are not

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to be elected, to the Presidency of China even though worthy.

2. Yuan Shih-k'ai, before his resignation, shall issue a mandate of pardon to national offenders such as Sun Yat-sen, Li Lieh-chun, Huang Hsing, Ho Hai-min, Peh Wan-wei, Kehien Chun-hsien and others.

3. A mandate shall be issued before Yuan's resignation to end the State Council.

4. Should Yuan leave this country and go to a foreign country, all his property shall be confiscated with the exception of \$500,000.

5. The chief promoters of the monarchy should be put to death.

The China Times says that Liang Chi-chiao reached Yunnanfu on March 20.

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) states: At Peichenghsien, in Tainanfu, Shantung, owing to the question of land tax, several hundred natives attacked the tax office. Local bandits joined them, to the number of about 5,000 and attacked the office of the district Magistrate and looted the place. The whereabouts of the Magistrate is not known. The Chiangchun of Shantung has despatched the constabulary at Tainanfu to suppress the trouble.

The Eastern Times: The censors, led by Hsia Shou-kung will impeach the six chief promoters of the Chouan-hui.

Sun Yu-chun has asked the government to let him commit suicide as an apology to the people of the whole country.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has invited Li Yuan-hung to stay again in the palace.

Chi Chi-chien, Minister of Interior, has decided to resign. His resignation will be accepted.

The Min Yi Pao: Wong Ten-chien has sent a telegram to the government reporting that the majority of the Nanking military officers are demanding a declaration of independence, and that the attitude of General Feng Kuo-chang is not clear.

The Kwangsi troops have captured Yunmin, Hunan, and have joined with Kweichow troops.

The Sinwan Pao: The report that Yang Tu has already left Peking for America is not true. Yang Tu is now in the custody of soldiers.

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Lung Chi-kwang is Neutral
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Peking, March 23.—The Commanding General of Kwangtung, Lung Chi-kwang, has reported to Peking that

WON'T SINK SHIPS ON SIGHT UNLESS ARMING PROVED, SAYS GERMANY

Memorandum Presented To U.S. Renews Pledges Affecting U-Boat Warfare

PROOF IS NOT DEFINED

But Ambassador Believes It Will Be Use of Guns When Challenged

In view of the new crisis between the United States and Germany, created by the renewal of the latter's submarine war policy, the following, from the latest American newspapers is of special interest.

Washington, February 28.—"No enemy merchantman is to be torpedoed without warning unless the presence of armament on board such vessel is proved."

This assurance on behalf of the German Government was given to the United States Government today in a memorandum presented by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, based on the confidential cipher instructions received by him yesterday from the Berlin Foreign Office. Moreover, Count von Bernstorff is believed to have intimated that the "proof" of the existence of such guns would lie in their use in resistance.

Baron Zwiadinek, Charge d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, called on Mr. Lansing after the departure of the German Ambassador from the State Department and announced that the Vienna Government's views were identical with those submitted by Count von Bernstorff. Thus the Central Powers stand together on the submarine issue as affected by the new Austro-German policy of sinking armed belligerent merchantmen without warning to become effective at midnight tomorrow.

The German Government's response to the inquiries submitted on behalf of the United States Government through Count von Bernstorff is that the Berlin Government intends to live up to all of the assurances previously given in its pledges to the United States, and that, according to Germany's interpretation of these pledges, they are not to be modified by the new German campaign against armed enemy merchantmen.

The memorandum presented by the German Ambassador makes it plain that the German Government takes the position that its prior pledges were not to be construed as broad enough to entitle armed enemy merchantmen to warning before being torpedoed. In carrying out this policy, however, Secretary Lansing was notified, "no enemy merchantman is to be torpedoed without warning unless the presence of armament on board such vessel is proved. This is understood to be substantially the wording of this portion of the German memorandum.

The memorandum is silent regarding the manner in which the German submarine commanders are to obtain proof as to the presence of armament on board enemy merchantmen, but it is understood that Count von Bernstorff informed the Secretary of State that it was his opinion that German submarine commanders would regard the actual use of the guns on such merchantmen as the proof for which they must look before carrying out their instructions to sink armed belligerent merchantmen without warning.

Use of a Gun the Proof

Upon what the German Ambassador based this opinion could not be ascertained, but the impression is strong that the Ambassador's confidential instructions from his Government vested him with authority to make such a statement. At any rate, if this is the correct interpretation to be placed upon the orders given to German submarine commanders the situation will take on a somewhat different complexion from that given to it by the official perusal of the German and Austrian memoranda to the neutral powers, which have been regarded as susceptible of no other construction than that it was the purpose of the Central Powers to inaugurate an indiscriminate campaign of sinking armed belligerent merchantmen without warning and on sight.

In view of this impression, the memorandum presented by the German Ambassador, as well as the Ambassador's interpretation of it, came as something of a surprise to high officials. Under this construction it would appear to be the German contention, on the one hand, that armed enemy merchantmen—particularly those of Great Britain—have lost their immunity from attack without warning because they are regarded as being offensively armed, but that, on the other hand at least in the opening stages of the new campaign against armed merchantmen due for inauguration tomorrow night, German submarine commanders must have proof of the presence of guns on board enemy merchant ships before attacking them, and this proof must take the particular form of actual use of the guns of the merchantmen. If such should be the practice, the liner in effect would be attacked not because it was armed but because it resisted.

The German Ambassador said tonight that he regarded as authentic a cabled news dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, printed here late this afternoon, which asserted that submarine commanders in their new campaign would act under these instructions:

"They will not torpedo every ship encountered, trusting to prove later that it is armed. They will not violate instructions previously given to warn passenger liners. They will not endanger human lives unless the ships attempt to escape, to ram the attacking submarine, or to fire on her."

The Tension Lessened

These developments were regarded here tonight in inner quarters as considerably lessening the tension.

The memorandum delivered by the German Ambassador asserts that commanders of German submarines have been instructed not to sink any unarmed merchant vessel without warning, and that special precautions have been taken to prevent unarmed vessels being sunk under the new orders. The note renews the pledges previously given, including those given in the Bernstorff notes of Sept. 1 and Oct. 5, 1915, to the effect that liners will not be sunk without warning and without safety of non-combatants, provided the liners do not resist or attempt to escape, and declares it to be the German Government belief that these pledges have not been altered by the German armed merchantmen memorandum of Feb. 10, 1916.

Officials are anxious to know how the German submarine commander is to distinguish between armed and unarmed enemy merchantmen, and how such a commander would single out the British liners leaving Liverpool for the United States from those bound from the same port, for example, for the Canadian and Indian routes, the British liners to the United States not being armed, while most of those in the Canadian and Indian trade are armed—this despite Count von Bernstorff's opinion that submarine commanders will depend upon the use of guns as proof.

The German memorandum has been sent to the White House, and is being carefully weighed by the President as well as by the Secretary of State. Its contents will be considered at the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow morning. It is not believed that the attitude of the Government, barring unforeseen contingencies in the actual practice of the new submarine policy, will be definitely determined until the German appendices are received.

These appendices were mailed by Ambassador Gerard from Berlin on February 10, the day he cabled the text of the original armed merchantman memorandum. But in the absence of the appendices the State Department is in the dark as to the exact character of the "evidence" submitted by the German Government in support of its contention that all British merchant vessels that are at all armed are offensively armed because of alleged secret instructions issued to them by the British Admiralty to use their guns in attacking German submarines.

Appendices Reported Seized

A report persisted in Washington today that the appendices, including the alleged British secret orders to British warships and also the German enumeration of instances in which merchantmen flying flags of the British and French nations are alleged to have used guns in attacking German submarines, had been seized with the first-class mails on board the Holland-America steamer Nieuw Amsterdam at Falmouth, England, while en route from Rotterdam to the United States. The Nieuw Amsterdam arrived at New York City on Saturday.

Secretary Lansing, when asked whether he had any information to substantiate the statement that the British had taken from the Nieuw Amsterdam an American diplomatic pouch from Ambassador Gerard containing the appendices, replied in the negative. There were intimations in German Embassy circles, however, based on information said to have been received by the embassy, that the first-class mail taken from the Nieuw Amsterdam included the diplomatic mail. The statement was made tonight that the Netherlands Minister, Chevalier von Rappard, today expected to receive mail which he had been informed was coming to him from his Government on the Nieuw Amsterdam, but had been informed that this steamer carried no first-class mail when it arrived at New York on Saturday.

While State Department officials are at a loss to explain why the appendices have not reached Washington their idea appears to be that the delay has been occasioned by obstacles interposed by the war. In explanation of the time required for receiving official mail from Berlin a high official of the State Department said tonight:

"A man reached Washington Saturday who carried a diplomatic pouch from the American Embassy at Berlin addressed to the State Department at Washington. This pouch left Berlin on February 2 and did not contain the appendices to the German memorandum of February 10. But this incident showed how long it requires for a man to personally bring a diplomatic pouch from Berlin to Washington."

The State Department is very anxious to have before it the German appendices. If the alleged British secret orders and instructions are presented, copies of them probably will be brought to the attention of the British Government. It is not understood to be the intention of this Government to give full weight to these orders unless their authenticity is thoroughly established.

A more definite understanding of the views of the Administration regarding armament of merchantmen and the use of such armament was obtained from an unquestionable source tonight. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing take the position that international law permits merchant vessels of belligerent nationality to carry armament for the sole purpose of defense, and that vessels so armed do not acquire the character of a ship of war, but they insist that this armament must be solely for defense.

The American position is that a vessel armed for defense has a right to resist capture, but that when it does resist it forfeits its immunity from being attacked by a submarine. According to the American position, however, this immunity is lost while the merchantman is actually resisting, and when the merchantman ceases to resist it again recovers its immunity, and is entitled to humane treatment. The American contention is that a

merchantman that resists and then ceases to do so is entitled to be treated on the same plane as a man who fights in a war and then surrenders.

After the resistance ends, the submarine must apply the rule of visit and must see that the noncombatants on board are saved before the steamer is sunk, while those of the officers and crew who participated in the resistance cannot be treated except as prisoners of war after their resistance ends and they surrender.

Differentiates Use of Guns

The American Government also makes a distinction, it was learned, between mere "resistance" and the use of guns in "offensive" attack on submarines, in contradistinction to the use of guns "defensively" against a submarine. The use of guns by a merchantman against a submarine offensively is regarded in Washington official circles as a direct attack without provocation, while the use of guns defensively, while not entitling a vessel to immunity while resistance is being made, is not regarded as a direct attack without provocation.

While the Government admits the right of merchantmen under international law to arm for the "sole purpose of self-defense" it is not believed, from information obtained today, that the American Government will admit that any merchantman has a right to use, in an offensive attack, guns mounted either for that express purpose or mounted under the plea that they are to be used solely for defensive purposes.

In its consideration of any concrete case of the sinking of an armed merchantman by German submarines, the United States Government will first endeavor to ascertain the facts. It was learned today that the first and most vital fact to be sought will be whether Americans were on board, and if so, whether they were killed or their lives jeopardized, in contravention of their right to travel on the high seas, and in determining this fact the State Department will go into the facts surrounding the attack and endeavor to ascertain not merely the extent of the armament, but whether that armament was actually used, and if so, whether defensively or offensively.

Where Immunity Ceases

Washington, Feb. 27.—After the receipt of a memorandum from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, of a merchant ship, the defense, it was never had contended, could travel with immunity. It was indicated that although Secretary Lansing was not prepared at this time to accept as conclusive the allegations of Germany in regard to the confidential instructions claimed to have been given to British sea captains, if the claims were sustained, the fact would have an important bearing upon the future attitude of this Government. It is felt in high official quarters here that the question of motive is the cardinal consideration in determining the difference between defensive and offensive armament.

Urges Wholesome Sinking

Berlin, Feb. 28, (via London).—George Bernhard, in a leading article in the Vossische Zeitung, calls for the destruction of all ships bound for England, whether armed or not. He points to the seizure by Portugal of German ships, which he says will probably be used under the Portuguese flag to carry foodstuffs to England. The writer fears also that many German ships now lying in South American harbors may eventually be employed for the same purpose, and asks: "Shall we then let these ships quietly pass, which as unarmed English merchantmen cross the ocean? We shall have to do so if we hold to the phantom of torpedoing only armed merchantmen and of sparing neutral ships in all circumstances."

Herr Bernhard thinks that war should be carried out not against certain categories of British ships, but against British commerce on the sea, and declares that the new submarine campaign is the only permissible measure of reprisal against England's breach of international law.

If this does not accomplish the object, which is to prevent the provisioning of England, he adds, "a death blow can be dealt England only if we direct a request to all neutral

States to be kind enough to keep out of English coastal waters for a specified time, since, otherwise, we cannot assume responsibility for their ship losses."

The leading German statesmen, Herr Bernhard continues, must soon determine whether to take this course, and he adds: "It is not without risk, but the greatest risk would be neglected opportunity. Moreover, the risk, perhaps, is smaller since the American Congress shows signs of demanding that the decision in international affairs be taken from the President's hands and placed in those of Congress."

Too Late to Change Order

Berlin, Feb. 28.—That German submarines were actually at sea and beyond recall with the new order to treat armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, which goes into effect at midnight tonight, was the significant statement made by a high official of the Foreign Office today. Answering a question as to whether there was any chance of the German Government's experiencing a change of heart and extending the time limit a month or more or until a definite agreement could be reached with Washington, this statesman said:

"Even if we should want to postpone the date it is no longer in our power to do so, as our submarines are already out with the new instructions, and there would be no way of getting further instructions to them to postpone beginning operations."

Answering a question as to how they proposed to distinguish armed from unarmed merchant ships and whether perchance merchant ships might be sunk on the mere suspicion of their being armed, this official said that ships would not be sunk on suspicion. He added:

"No ship will be sunk unless it is positively known to be armed. How we get our information is no matter."

To the question whether proof of armament would be in their firing and whether the instructions to submarine commanders to treat armed merchantmen as warships could be interpreted

to mean that commanders would not take the drastic action of sinking merchantmen until the latter actually had fired on the submarines, only then forfeiting their claim to have crew and passengers saved, he said:

"For the sake of the safety of our boats and crews we must go further than that. Submarines cannot possibly wait until they are first fired upon. Germany, in the memorandum on the treatment of armed merchantships, was evidently in harmony with the views held by the American Administration, judging by the American suggestion to the Entente Powers not to arm their merchantships."

"Germany, by treating such ships as auxiliary cruisers, does not thereby change the rules of international law

by a one-sided declaration. She is merely applying the recognized principle of international law that where the particular reasons justifying a certain law no longer exist the law itself is abolished. There are no longer pirates on the high seas. Therefore there is no longer justification for arming merchantmen. Just as in your cities where law and order reign private persons must not carry arms."

"If the British point to defensive armament on their ships, we answer that the British Admiralty's confidential instructions regarding submarines is applicable to vessels carrying defensive armament. For example, No. 45, dated Feb. 25, 1915, which fell into our hands, shows there is no such

(Continued on Page 4)

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Won't Sink Ships On Sight Unless Armed

(Continued from Page 3)

thing as a merchant vessel armed for defensive purposes only.

"No. 3 of these instructions says: 'If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.'

"This will clearly prove to Americans the great danger of traveling on armed merchant ships at all.

"Correspondingly, an American Government warning to American citizens would no more involve the loss of national dignity than when the President warned the Americans to keep out of Mexico. Don't you think it better that the lives of Americans should be saved from imminent danger in time than to make the sad loss of one of your fellowcountrymen's lives, which we would greatly deplore, the basis of a discussion of academic questions?"

It is evident that as the date for the launching of the new submarine policy has drawn near the nation-wide propaganda in favor of unfettered submarine war on England, which has been conducted for many months, is being intensified and is stimulating popular imagination to such a degree that coming submarine events eclipse even the Verdun offensive in public interest.

The requisitioning of German merchant ships by Portugal has offered the champions of an unlimited submarine warfare a particularly good opportunity for making themselves effectively heard again.

New Warfare in Effect

Berlin, February 29, (via London).—The Associated Press is informed by Germany's leading statesmen that the new rule of submarine warfare, which was announced in the German memorandum regarding the future treatment of armed merchantmen, will positively be put in effect at midnight. At that time the period of warning for neutrals, giving them opportunity to advise their nationals not to travel on armed merchantmen, will expire.

For several days there has been more than a possibility that Germany at the last moment might make a proposal to the effect that she would discontinue practices of reprisal and sink no merchant ships—freighters or passenger liners—without first halting the vessels for examination and putting the crews in a place of safety, as in the old style of naval war, if the Allies would remove armament from merchantmen. It was thought England might accept this proposal or that the United States and other neutrals would be convinced, if England refused, that she had no intention of discontinuing the use of armament for offensive purposes. This, it is said here, might possibly have given President Wilson proof that armament on merchantmen was not used purely for defense, and thus have enabled the President to reconcile the two conflicting viewpoints regarding the propriety of merchantmen carrying armament and the impossibility of the United States altering the established law of nations.

Disliked Wilson Letter

Publication of President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, however, apparently convinced Germany's leading statesmen that no assistance was to be expected from Washington in ending the present anomalous situation regarding rules of submarine warfare, and that it was useless to make proposals the only result of which would be to give England more time to replenish her stores while a discussion was in progress at Washington and London. At least two of the highest officials directly concerned now appear to be convinced that Washington has no desire to embarrass Great Britain in the conduct of the war or to do anything which might permit Germany to use the submarine in warfare against commerce.

Newspapers and the German public generally are primed for a spectacular opening of the new submarine campaign. The reader of the average newspaper article or contribution to the papers by a naval expert might expect to find the columns of his newspaper on Thursday too small to contain a full account of the merchantmen sunk by Germany's big fleet of submarines on the first day of the campaign. It may be doubted, however, whether the campaign will set in with such vigor, and it would be no surprise if some time passed without an incident of such a character as to force the United States to act on President Wilson's declarations.

Such, at least, appears to be the hope of the leading German statesmen. They have little expectation that President Wilson will change his attitude, even after the receipt of the evidence attached to the German memorandum in the form of appendices, which apparently were not contained in the American Embassy's cablegram giving the text of the memorandum itself, and are being forwarded by mail. It is not believed that Americans will be warned from traveling on armed merchantmen or that adequate measures will be taken to see that armament used only for defensive purposes. German statesmen apparently hope that by the exercise of a certain amount of circumspection matters may drift along for a time without conflict; that Americans of their own accord will avoid steamships belonging to belligerents, and that in such incidents as do occur it may be possible for Germany to prove that the ships in question violated rules of warfare and acted offensively. Further than this their hopes do not extend.

Declares the German Navy

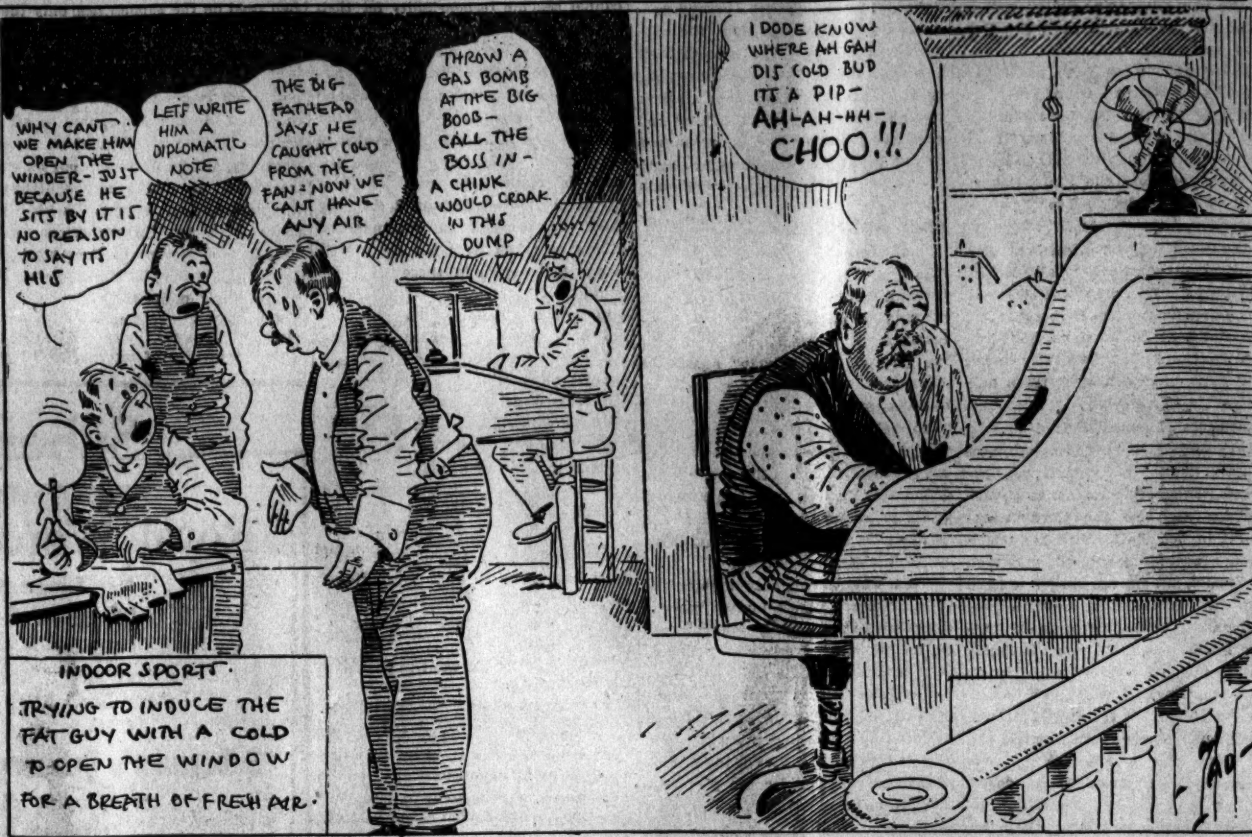
Wants War With America

London, Feb. 29.—The full text of the Frankfurter Zeitung's article of Feb. 25, expounding the German naval view of the possible effect upon German-American relations by the threatened development of the submarine warfare to begin tonight, has reached London. The following is a full translation of the article, a summary of which already has been published in America. Under the heading, "The Undersea War Against Merchantmen," the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"There are two different views of the

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



situation. The one which is supported

by the majority of our statesmen is

that a complete breach between Ger-

many and America would be very

perilous. Not on account of the

military power of the United States,

but for other reasons. A contrary

view is supported by the majority of

our naval officers, and is to the effect

that the present war could be brought

to a victorious end much sooner, but

only on condition that every possible

advantage were taken of a breach with

the United States.

What America Could Do

"In order to make this clear I will

detail the two opposing views. States-

men say that America could in the

event of a breach do the following

things:

"First—Confiscate our merchant

ships now lying in her harbors, the

value of which represents at least

\$250,000,000. Thereby we should be

robbed of the kernel of our mercantile

marine, while by the same token the

Americans would automatically be-

come possessed of a fine merchant

fleet. In the early period following

peace this would be deplorable, be-

cause America would then be in a position

to usurp Germany's former sea com-

merce.

Second—America could place a

further \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000

at the disposal of the Allies for the

continued prosecution of the war.

Third—She could supply our present

enemies with double the quantity of

munitions they now are getting from

her.

"Fourth—America's example in tak-

ing up arms against us might

unfavorably influence Greece and

Rumania.

"The naval officers however, put

against these theories the following.

As soon as we are relieved of the

necessity of having any further

regard for the United States we can

conduct our naval war with the same

ruthlessness that the British hitherto

practiced, and like them, we can set up

our own sea law. This would enable

us to declare all Great Britain and

Ireland forthwith as blockaded and

notify all concerned that any and

every ship, no matter what flag she

might carry, which still attempted to

reach English harbors, would on

entering the war zone be considered

as a blockade runner and destroyed

without warning. Thus we might avoid

being made the victims of such

trickery as has been used against us

hitherto, more especially since our

experience has shown that every mer-

chantman is armed.

Disregard Sea

"This proposal, with the provision

prevailed at sea, but as the British

themselves since the beginning of the

war have not bothered themselves

about any of the sea or international

law regulations that have been in

force, we must arrogate to ourselves

the same right and set up regulations

in our own interest. The natural con-

sequences would be that in the first

few weeks hundreds of ships would be

destroyed in their attempts to reach

English harbors, and in a few weeks

the result would be that no ship would

again dare take the great risk of

running our blockade. England would,

therefore, actually be cut off from

every source of sea supply, and in-

asmuch as it has been calculated that

in peace times the food supply was

only large enough to last three weeks,

it may be assumed that now because

England, thanks to our hesitation, has

been piling up food supplies at an in-

ordinate rate, she would be starved

out in perhaps two months.

"To these views of our naval

officers statesmen reply that it would

be dangerous to incite by such means

the universal indignation of neutrals;

that the whole world would at once

send up a chorus about German

barbarism if neutral ships were sunk

without warning and their crews

perhaps sent to their doom. To this

we say that the indignation of neu-

trals in a matter which concerns

our existence is to us an affair of

just as complete indifference as it is

at present to the British, who are

continuously trampling all rights of

the neutrals under foot.

Already Stands Accused

"As for the charge of barbarism,

this already has been raised against

us with such violence that the cry

can hardly become much louder

than it already is, and finally it is a

much greater act of barbarism to

sacrifice hundreds of thousands of

our own people through this im-

measurably prolonged war. It is at

any rate more humane in a position

of emergency to sacrifice a couple of

thousand lives than hundreds of thousands. If England, then, is left to the fate she at first planned for us; namely, when she is confronted by starvation, she will be compelled to surrender unconditionally, unless she wishes to be starved out. With the fall of England, however, Russia and France will also automatically collapse like the organs of a body whose heart has been bored through. Then also America will remain isolated and must for her part also accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American navy. Then America would simultaneously be compelled to surrender and as a matter of course she would not only have to give up all the interned German liners, but also pay all the war expenditures of the German powers and their allies.

"As to points Nos. 2 and 3, which the statesmen make, we reply that the speedy ending of the war would not even give the Yankees time to supply the money and munitions to Europe, especially as such deliveries presuppose the possibility of ships being able to enter enemy harbors, and this is just what would be prevented by the utmost ruthlessness with which our U-boat warfare would be waged. Finally, as to the fourth point, it may be assumed that Rumania and Greece would, for reasons of safety first, wait to observe the further course of events, and if a breach with America were to be followed at once by the needs, namely, giving no further period of grace like that which is to expire March 1, the desired results with the two States named would not be long in forthcoming. For us, our success, even in the case of Rumania and Greece, would soon have proper effect.

Where Responsibility Lies

"To this again the statesmen reply: 'Who guarantees that things will happen as you say? It is easy for you to talk, as you do not bear the responsibility. However, we who must shoulder the terrible responsibility have the feeling that we shall start in on an incalculable gamble if we do as you advise.'

"As to that, of course, we naval men naturally have nothing to say, for if we ourselves are firmly convinced that things will happen just as we say they will, we cannot be expected in advance to provide the proofs. And if one prefers the maxim 'caution is the mother of wisdom' to the maxim 'he who dares wins,' there is nothing to be said."

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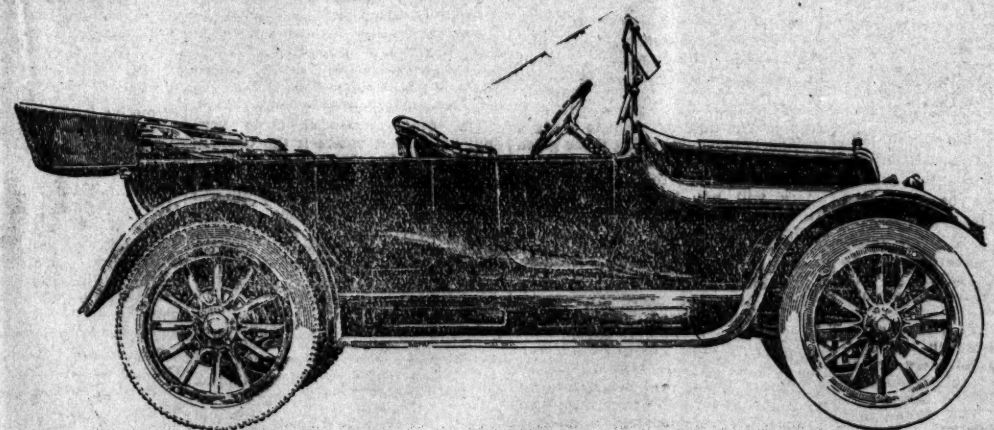
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-- Sporting -- -- News --

ROWING CLUB DISCUSS WINTER SWIMMING BATH

Put Forward as Good Draw
For New Members; More
Money Is Wanted

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held last evening, at the boathouse, the Captain (Mr. D. C. Hutchison) in the chair and some forty other members (including ten out of the twelve committeemen) being present.

The Captain, in proposing the adoption of the accounts, remarked that the financial position of the Club was practically the same as last year, but the overdraft on the bank had been reduced.

The accounts having been passed, the following officers for 1916 were elected: Captain D. C. Hutchison; Vice-Captain, W. E. Sauer; Hon. Sec., E. Strassman; Hon. Treas., H. N. Olsen; Committee, D. H. Cooke, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen, W. B. Kennet, R. W. MacCabe, A. G. Mossop, C. O. Schafer and R. W. Wells.

Mr. J. Brewer inquired as to the whereabouts of the Club cups retained by the old German members. The Captain was unable to do other than surmise that they were in the German Bank. They had not been handed back.

N. C. Brodie asked why the name of Mr. F. Ruckel was still left on the list of honorary members.

The Chairman considered this to be probably an oversight, as was the omission of Mr. A. Hide's name, referred to by Mr. D. M. Graham.

The Captain said that more money was needed for the Club and this had to be found, either by raising the annual dues or by getting in more members.

Mr. E. Strassman said that over 50 new men had already enrolled.

Mr. R. W. MacCabe said that if the bath were heated during the winter, so that swimming was possible throughout the year, they could kill two birds with one stone—raise the dues and increase the membership.

This suggestion was favorably received and will be considered by the new Committee.

Mr. W. B. Kennet, who is a comparatively new arrival in Shanghai, was for many years a prominent committeeman of the Kensington Boat Club and will be of great assistance to local oarsmen.

U. OF N. ATHLETICS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, March 25.—The University athletic field daily presents a lively scene. A larger squad than usual are working on the field events under the direction of coaches Wheeler, Day and Dr. Wilsey.

There is a general interest in baseball. Practice games with the second team, the language school team or the city team are of almost daily occurrence.

An interclass field and track meet is announced for April 1 and the Annual College Field Day for April 22.

News Brevities

Mr. George W. Hieble, representing the United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., is in town for a short visit.

Mr. M. S. Myers, American consul at Chungking, is in Shanghai. He is on his way back to his post after a leave of absence at home.

Fire was discovered in the roof of the Kalee Hotel at 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Fire Brigade had some trouble getting lines to the roof of the big building. Owing to the inaccessibility of the flames it was some time before they were extinguished. Guests on the top floor were excited for a time over the possibility of water damage.

Arabian Horse the Ideal Type for Cavalry



Now that "Preparedness" has become one of the watchwords of American national life, the cavalry arm of our land defenses is coming in for a great deal of attention. It has suddenly been discovered that the unprecedented demand for horses on the part of all the warring European nations has greatly depleted the available American stock of cavalry mounts. One group of preparedness propagandists is earnestly urging that the government start immediately to insure a future cavalry of proper size by purchasing its own farms and stocking them for the raising of mounts under government ownership. It is contended that pure Arabian stock can be raised by Uncle Sam as well as any other sort of horse, and

GERMANS REMAIN FIRM WHEN RUSSIANS ATTACK

Rushes Halted at Considerable
Distance from Barriers;
Exact Heavy Toll

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 26.—Eastern theater.—Yesterday, the Russians did not repeat their attacks against the bridge-head of Jakobstadt and north of Vidzy. Several advances attempted by the Russians, during the day, south-west and south of Dunaburg, broke down at a considerable distance from the German barricades.

The enemy, during the night, renewed their attack against the German front north-west of Postavy and between the Narotsch and the Vistula lakes, with strong forces, but without success and under severe sacrifices. North-west of Postavy, one officer and 155 men were made prisoners.

Operations at Sea.—From 2 ships, which were accompanied by a cruiser squadron and a flotilla of destroyers, five British hydroplanes started yesterday morning for an attack against the German aeronautic establishments in Northern Schleswig. No less than 3 of them, among which was a battle aeroplane, were forced down by the defensive service on and about the Isle of Sylt.

The aviators, who were made prisoners, were 4 British officers and 1 non-commissioned officer. Bombs were thrown only in the district of Hoyer-Schleuse; no damage was done.

Berlin, March 26.—The Admiralty reports: British naval forces, on March 25, attacked with aeroplanes the northern part of the Frisian coast. This attack failed completely, as reported already by headquarters.

Two armed German patrol-boats were destroyed by British men-of-war. German naval aeroplanes attacked the British ships, which were hit several times. One destroyer was seriously damaged. Of the German naval forces, which

were despatched immediately, only torpedo-boats reached the retreating enemy during the night from March 25 to 26. One German torpedo-boat has not yet returned.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, March 24.—Italian theater.—The Italians bombarded Goetz and Rovereto. Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged.

The French A. D. C. In Cinderella

The interest of local amusement lovers has been so absorbed in the late successful production of Pamela that we have rather neglected to notice at length the early production of Massenet's well known opera Cinderella, which is to have its first presentation under the able management of Madame Thue and the French A. D. C. assisted by some of our best known Shanghai singers on Saturday evening next at the Lyceum.

The opera of Cinderella was first produced at the Opera Comique in Paris in 1899 and met with instantaneous success. The role of Cinderella was taken by Mlle. Gullroden, the well known soprano who later married the librettist. This role will be taken by Mrs. Sartz a young and charming American singer.

The Prince Charming was Mlle. Emilen and the Shanghai production will present Miss Dorothy Cowen in this, her first appearance in opera.

The wicked step-mother is well presented by Mrs. Goldman. In the Paris production this role was taken by Mme. Deschamps-Jehin, the wife of the famous composer and conductor at Monte Carlo. In the first production the character of the Fairy Godmother was taken by Brechamps Graviere, the well known coloratura; this role will not suffer by comparison as the French A. D. C. presents Mlle. Journeval so well known here for her beautiful voice.

The roles of the two ugly sisters are most ably taken by Mrs. Thoresen, one of Shanghai's most popular singers and Mme. Gabre a singer of charm and very popular in French circles. The character of Pandolfe is ably presented by the popular baritone, Mr. Tipple.

Some of the smaller parts worth

special mention are the King assigned to Mr. Gershing, Mr. Blour the doctor and Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Neff. The spirits are Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Gande, Miss Shibbeth, Miss Straetman, Miss Blum and Miss Moeller. The dancing of the group of well known young ladies directed by the Misses Newcomb promises to be one of the most popular features of the production.

The chorus is a large one made up of some of Shanghai's best voices. Mr. R. C. Young, the conductor and the excellent orchestra complete what promises to be one of the best amateur productions ever given in Shanghai, and as the seats for the opening night are sold out the run of the opera should be a record one. It should be kept in mind that the total receipts go to the funds for wounded French soldiers.

HOW YUSSEF IZZEDIN WAS ASSASSINATED

Details of Turkish Crown
Prince's Death in Palace
Are Given

REPORTED AS SUICIDE

Many Evidences of Struggle
That Took Place Before He
Was Overcome

By G. J. Stevens

Athens, February 16.—The following details of the death of the Turkish Crown Prince, Yussef Izzedin, are given me in a letter from a reliable correspondent in Constantinople, under date February 4:

The government official communique describing the death as a suicide surprised nobody, for long before it was issued the public knew that it was a case of assassination the details of which became known immediately after its occurrence. The assassination took place at seven in the morning at the Prince's country palace at Zinzirkulu. His body was found lying on the floor of the passage leading from the harem to the bath rooms, bathed in blood.

The victim had the veins of his left arm open, and on his body were several black marks, such as would be caused by hard knocks received in the struggle that preceded the forcible opening of his veins once the assassins had over-powered him. In his mouth was found a white cloth, evidently used as a gag to stifle his cries. The unfortunate Prince's cries and struggles with his assassins seems to have been heard by the ladies in the harem and the domestics of the palace, who alarmed, rushed to the scene of the crime. This prevented the assassins clearing up all traces of the crime before they fled.

Soon after the murder passers by saw the ladies of the harem and domestics of the palace being taken away under escort. The murdered Prince was on bad terms with Enver Pasha since a year ago, ever since the latter insulted the Prince by tearing up and throwing in the wastepaper basket a letter of recommendation that the Prince had sent before the very eyes of the bearer and the subject of the recommendation. The Prince mistrusted the official communique of victories, and always tried to find out the truth for himself.

In a recent Crown Council the Prince threw the entire blame and responsibility for the deplorable state of the country on to the Young Turks, and openly advised the conclusion of a separate peace as a means to save the Empire from final ruin. His death was decided upon immediately after this Crown Council.

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WEATHER

New depression between China and
Mongolia. Breezes from south to
south-east along the whole coast.
Fair weather.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1916.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Possibilities

(New York Times)

GERMANY cannot carry out her
new policy of undersea war-
fare, announced for adoption to-
morrow (March 1), in accordance
with all the interpretations that
have been put upon the instructions
communicated to her Ambassador
at Washington, for they are various
and contradictory. The under-
standing that Count von Bernstorff
has been instructed to say to our
Government that Germany's declara-
tion of purpose in respect to armed
merchantmen will be carried into
effect literally is contradicted by a
Berlin despatch which says that
German submarines will attack no
passenger liners without previous
warning and that the lives of pas-
sengers will not be put in danger
unless the ship attempts to escape
or to attack the submarine. In the
one case the German pledge given
after the attack on the Arabic
would be plainly violated, in the
other it would be observed. There
is thus far no intimation that Ger-
many will consent to postpone the
execution of the new policy.

There is the later announcement
to the effect that the German Am-
bassador has been instructed to say
that while Germany will faithfully
keep the pledge given in respect
to attacks upon liners, she will in-
sist that that pledge is applicable
only to unarmed merchant ships,
not to those carrying guns for de-
fense. This would be character-
istic and in keeping with some of
the arguments made by Germany
in the course of the Lusitania cor-
respondence. It is not a valid de-
fense of the new policy, it is not
an admissible interpretation of the
pledge given that liners should not
be attacked without warning and
provision made for the safety of
passengers and crew, and Germany
would make a most serious mistake
if she acted upon the supposition
that our Government would accept
it.

At the time the pledge was
given passenger-carrying merchant-
men armed for defense had, as they
have always had, the status of ships
of peace. They enjoyed all the rights
and immunities of ships of peace.
There was no question in the mind
of our Government that the pledge
covered such ships. If there was any
such question in the mind of the Ger-
man Government, it was not disclosed
or suggested. In law and morals the
pledge is to be interpreted in the light
of the conditions and understanding
existing at the time it was given; it
is not in any part deprived of its
binding force by new conditions of
subsequent origin, least of all by any
later necessity or desire on the part
of Germany. Pledges, like contracts,
are not subject to modification at the
will of one of the parties. Germany's
pledge binds her not to attack with-
out warning a ship of peace, armed or
unarmed, unless resistance or an at-
tempt to escape justifies the attack.

We may assume that Germany will
abide by her promise. That is her
most probable course. It is reported
that her submarine commanders have
received strict orders to ascertain
whether merchant ships they may
overhaul are armed. Quite aside from
the extreme difficulty of securing that
information at sea, the issue of that
order would not in the least change
the situation, from our point of view.
Armed or unarmed, a ship of peace
must be warned and the passengers
and crew put in a place of safety.

How We Live On A British Warship

By Taffrail

Compared with that of a "27
knotter" of twenty years ago the
wardroom of a modern destroyer is a
palatial apartment.

Imagine a room about 15 ft. long,
25 ft. wide—the whole beam of the
ship—with about 7 ft. head-room.

It has white enameled sides and
ceiling. A table, long enough to seat
ten people at a pinch, runs athwart-
ships, and ranged round it are vari-
ous straight-backed chairs.

On the after bulkhead is a square
mahogany cupboard with a railed
top, on which reposes a gramophone,
while to the right, in the corner, is
another cupboard reaching to the
deck above and divided into nume-
rous square lockers. It is really in-
tended for stationery, but provides
an equally useful receptacle for
bottled beer and stout.

To fight and left along the ship's
side, with its row of small scuttles,
are cushioned settees, and on the
foremost bulkhead, to the left of the
door, is a bookcase with cupboard
underneath. Except on Sundays,
when the latter is specially tidied up
for the "rounds," it will not bear
close investigation. It may be found
to contain half a Stilton cheese
(rather fruity), pats of butter, two
bottles of Leicester sauce, fruit, one
tin of Bluebird polish, and a large
lump of oily waste. No wonder our
butter sometimes tastes peculiar!

We are at war, and there is little
or no attempt at decoration in our
habitation. The bright red and black
tablecloth of the usual service
pattern gives the place a touch of
color, but beyond this and a couple
of vases of tightly packed flowers on
the table, and on the ship's side a
print of the gallant old admiral after
whom the ship is named, everything
serves a strictly utilitarian purpose.

At sea the wardroom is not always
pleasant. In heavy weather the
stern of the ship has an unwhole-
some knock of jumping into the air
and shaking itself like the tail of a
dog.

At times the dog Cuthbert, in his
basket, the gramophone, many
broken records, chairs, tumbler,
apples and bananas, books, tinned
tongue, and the cheese play a riotous
game of leapfrog on the deck, with
the dirty water sluicing after them.

From outside in the pantry come
the crashing sounds of our rapidly
disintegrating stock of crockery, and,
if we dared to poke our noses inside
this chamber of horrors, we should
see a pale-faced officer's steward
seated on a bench with his head held
in his hands. He does not mind
whether it is Christmas or Easter,
and only hopes that he may die.

A good many of the others are
seasick as well, for a destroyer in
really bad weather is worse than a
nightmare.

But a word as to the inhabitants.
First comes the commander or
lieutenant-commander in command.
At sea he spends all his hours on
the bridge or in the chartroom, and
is only seen below for odd ten
minutes at a time. In harbor, how-
ever, he has his meals in the ward-
room with the other officers, but
spends no small portion of his day
at the writing-table in his cabin
answering official communications as to
why, for instance, two tablespoons
and a napkin have been "lost over-
board by accident in heavy weather"
in the middle of a notoriously fine
summer.

He also has to write and thank
those good-hearted people who send
mufflers, mittens, cigarettes, Balac-
lava helmets, and peppermints to
the "dear sailors."

Next comes the engineer-lieuten-
ant-commander, or the "chief," as
we call him. He, too, has his hands
full, for besides being in charge of
the turbines, boilers, and all the
machinery on board he is also re-
sponsible for practically all the stores
except provisions. They range in
variety from what his store books
call phenolphthaleine, solution of
cans, iron, tinned, 4 galls.; to flags,
hand, nainsook, white, with dark
blue stripe, 2 ft. by 2 ft.; sealing wax,

foolscap, paper fasteners, and
pencils.

Occasionally he also is bothered
with conundrums. For instance, the
naval store officer at one of the
dockyard ports has a cheerful habit
of forwarding a communication to
the effect that "brushes, paint, three
in number, and broom-sticks, bundle
of one, demanded" on such and such
a date "are in No. 8 store awaiting
removal. Kindly send for them as
soon as possible, or if ship has sailed
kindly say where these articles
should be sent." The ship always
has sailed, and by the time the letter
is received is usually hundreds of
miles away in Scotland, Ireland, or
Timbuctoo. Moreover, as the cen-
sorship regulations strictly forbid the
ship's location to be mentioned the
chief curses.

His dilemma rather reminds us of
the young and giddy naval officer
who after a riotous night in London
forgot whether he had been appoint-
ed to H.M.S. Chatham at Dublin or
H.M.S. Dublin at Chatham!

Then we have the first lieutenant,
the executive officer of the ship and
the skipper's right-hand man. He
is the go-between betwixt officers and
men, is responsible for the ship's
interior economy, cleanliness, and
organization, and has to be pretty
shrewd and level-headed. In addi-
tion to his other duties, too, he takes
turns in keeping watch at sea with
the sub-lieutenant and gunner.

Next the sub-lieutenant. He is the
custodian of the charts, and has to
keep them up-to-date, no easy matter
in these strenuous times of Hun
minefields. He also runs the ship's
football team, which goes ashore and
disports itself in green jerseys when-
ever it gets the opportunity.

Next the gunner (T), responsible
for the torpedo armament, electrical
fittings, and the actual mechanism
and mountings of the guns. He is a
very busy man, for his torpedoes,
like children, always seem to have
something the matter with their in-
sides.

Then comes the surgeon proba-
tioner. He is not a fully qualified
medical man, but a student from one
of the large London hospitals tem-
porarily enrolled in the Royal Naval
Volunteer Reserve. He gives hygiene
lectures to the ship's company, at-
tends to their cuts, contusions, and
minor ailments, and packs them off
to hospital or to the mother ship if
necessary.

Lastly the "sniffy" of the Royal
Naval Reserve, who does odd jobs
of all kinds and generally assists the
first lieutenant and the sub.

Cuthbert, our dog, is a Sealyham
terrier. He lives either in the ward-
room or the skipper's cabin. He
has bad dreams sometimes and
makes strange noises in his sleep,
but is the only member of our com-
munity who is really cheerful in bad
weather, and is always ready for his
food.

"Bo," or "Hobo," to give him his
full name—somebody was reading
Jack London's "The Road" when he
came aboard as a tiny kitten—was a
black and white tom-cat of plebeian
origin. He is an honorary member
of our mess and occasionally pays us
visits at meal times, and after
nourishment sometimes condescends
to occupy the armchair in front of
the stove. He is very friendly with
Cuthbert.

Our amusements are simple. We
talk a great deal of "shop" and
argue a lot, read a great deal—some
of us get through two "seven-
pennies" a day—listen to the gram-
ophone, write letters, and try to per-
suade Cuthbert to "strafe" the cat.
Sometimes, before breakfast, we
have our early morning "hates," and
are fractious and peevish. We long
to "strafe" someone or something,
and if, like the soldiers in the
trenches, we had the Huns always
with us, we might vent our spleen
on them. But we cannot, worse
luck!

Even a bloated Zeppelin would be
better than nothing. We have seen
them, often and often, but the dogs
will not give us a chance at a decent
range.

But please do not imagine that we
are unhappy, because we are not.

LADIES MADE TO ORDER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16.

—In addition to making the laws
of the nation, Washington has gone
in for social pedagogy. There are
more young ladies' seminaries and
finishing schools here than in any
other city in the United States. You
find them crowding every section of
the city, possessing an austere exterior
to the inquisitive male, but overflowing
with frivolous femininity, from all
over the country. Carefree maidens
block your progress on the sidewalk,
giggle in your ear at the symphony
concert and occupy your favorite pew
in church. Incidentally, they cause
the Washington retailer to do a
flourishing business in blouses and
neckwear and ice cream sodas.

While New England and the
Northern States have been increasing
and building up their women's colleges,
turning out more and more lawyers,
chemists and electrical engineers, the
South and the Middle States have
encouraged institutions which teach
their daughters how to shake hands
and entertain a drawing room. In
Washington, which is situated be-
tween the two sections, the seminary
has found an ideal background. The
government departments and buildings
afford a liberal education in themselves
without the tedious application of
text-books, and there are certain social
advantages in the national capital
which are available nowhere else.

The National Museum, for example,
affords a many-sided classroom, cov-
ering a wide range of subjects all the
way from geology and natural history
to chemistry and taxidermy. There
are also the Corcoran Art Gallery,
possessing tremendous advantages for
the art student, and the Library of
Congress, containing the third largest
collection of books in the world. Most
of the seminaries have special days
which they devote to sight-seeing, and
almost any afternoon you are apt to
come across a group of girls chatter-
ing in what are supposed to be hushed
voices on their way through some
public building.

In the warmer weather they go to
Arlington and Mount Vernon. One
seminary keeps a record bearing the
name of each girl and the long list of
government institutions and places
to be seen. As she visits each one, it
is crossed off the list and the date
recorded, thus enabling the teachers
to keep track of each pupil. By the
end of the year she is supposed to
have covered everything worth seeing
in the capital.

Congressional debates are usually
well attended by seminary girls. They
fill the galleries with a noise and
clatter ill-suppressed by the chap-
erons until they are seated; instantly,
then there is a hush and they lean over
the rail with interested faces. The
girl from Home never altogether loses
her awe of the United States Senate.
Many of the senators she afterwards
meets at their wives' receptions, where
they have a curiously changed and un-
impressive appearance. At close
range she finds that the August
Presence is just like Pa and all the
other men back home.

The young ladies' seminary is an
institution all its own. It differs from
other schools in that its courses are
expanded or shortened to fit the needs
of the individual pupil, whereas at
public schools and colleges, the pupil
must adapt herself to fit the courses.
If a young woman is nervous and
unable to concentrate, the seminary
prescribes exercises and sees that she
goes through them daily. If she com-
plains of a tired feeling and looks
anaemic, it does not insist that she
get her algebra or ancient history, but
makes her sit still every morning and
take sun baths and eggs and milk.
Often she receives better medical care
than she would in her own home.

The seminary is still of the opinion
that the destiny of the majority of
young women is marriage. All the
philosophies of Norway and the care-
fully prepared articles on the economic
independence of woman have left the
seminaries unperturbed with their
waiting lists increasing. They are
going upon the assumption that
woman's place is the home, and that
she should be taught how to take
care of it and understand the social
graces which constitute the customs
of the country. If a girl displays
talent for art or music they develop
it as far as they can, but they also
take equal pains to develop her social
poise and command of a situation.

The seminaries have afternoons at
home, in which guests are invited to
their drawing rooms and under the
instruction and guidance of the
chaperones the students are given
suggestions in welcoming and enter-
taining them. Every once in a while
there is a dance, at which some of
the girls wear plain shirtwaists and
weird masculine ties and pretend they
are men. Sometimes young men are

invited, but this does not occur often
in Washington, where the supply of
unattached young men is negligible.

One White House reception a year is
always given to the seminary girls,
besides which they attend many teas
and receptions given by congressional
women to the girls of their states.

In the development of social poise
there is nothing quite so useful as
dramatic art. One of the large
seminaries on the outskirts of Wash-
ington has a smaller theater with a
wide stage and red plush furnishings
exactly like those of a regular play-
house. It makes its own scenery and
builds it on the stage, and is equipped
with footlights, spotlight and boxes
and even the usual cheerless wings
and decrepit dressing-room stairs.
Here the students, of whom there are
two hundred and fifty, have enacted
Romeo and Juliet and Twelfth Night
to their heart's content, unconscious of
the underlying practical purpose which
is to create self-confidence and stage
presence.

None of the seminaries in Wash-
ington are controlled by religious de-
nominations, with the exception of the
National Cathedral School, which is
run by the Episcopal Church. This
school was built and endowed by Mrs.
Phoebe Hearst of California. Every
year Mrs. Hearst gives a number of
scholarships to western girls, pays
their railroad expenses across the con-
tinent and provides them with a liberal
monthly allowance of pocket money.
Trinity College, of course, is a Catholic
institution, but Trinity is a university
and not a seminary.

The seminary may seem a trifle out
of date in its firm belief in the im-
portance of the social graces in the
home, but in many cases it has proved
its point. A former instructor in one
of the Washington schools tells of her
shock at the arrival of a young girl
from a western state, whose father by
some unexpected chance had made a
pile of money. The young lady's
clothes were shabby, her hair was
untidy and the tutor said even her
face was not clean. But the hardest
thing to overlook was the presence of
two large gold teeth which gave her a
distinct jolt every time she laughed.
The girl's other features, however,
were not so bad, and there was a
suspicion of music in her voice,
although she spoke as if she thought
everybody else were deaf. The first
thing the instructor did was to hurry
her off to a dentist. Then she taught
her how to shampoo her hair, and took
her on a shopping expedition.

Six months later a self-possessed
young person, in velvet and furs, with
her hair done à la Mrs. Vernon Castle,
attended the reception given by a
congressman's wife to the girls of
her state. When told who she was,
the hostess was astonished. "Why, I
came East on the same train with her
a few months ago," she exclaimed to
the instructor, "and she was simply
impossible."

The finishing schools pride them-
selves on taking social impossibilities
and transmitting them into young
persons quite at home in a drawing
room. They are frank about their
limitations of method and purpose,
but they stand for the educational ideal
of a large conservative section of
American womanhood.

GARNER,
QUELCH
& Co.

Wine
Merchants

'PHONE
2021

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GARNER,
QUELCH
& Co.

Wine
Merchants

'PHONE
2021

THE SHANGHAI STORES CO.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Dealers
21 NANKING ROAD

JUST ARRIVED

New Striped Zephyr Shirts

(Fast colours, Soft or Stiff Cuffs)

and a fine assortment of the latest in

NECKWEAR

AT

Shanghai's "LOWEST PRICES" Always.

Have you tried a

"MASTA"?

Sole Agents for China

THE SHANGHAI STORES CO.

21 NANKING ROAD.



A New Fruit Tree

ONE of the newest food plants introduced into this country is the
jaboticaba tree, which has lately been acquired by the experi-
ment station of the Department of Agriculture in Florida. The jaboticaba
is a native of Brazil, where climatic conditions are similar to those
of this country, and there seems to be no reason why the new tree
should not thrive here.

The product of the tree is a delicious fruit, resembling a grape in
appearance. It has a purple skin and a juicy pulp. The peculiar
thing about the tree is that its fruit, as well as its blossoms, grow
right out of the trunk of the tree without stems. The blossoms are
small and white, resembling myrtle, and are sometimes so thick as
to completely cover the bark.

The tree is also valuable for its ornamental and shade qualities.
It grows to be at least forty feet high, and its branches are wide
spreading and well covered with foliage.

The Gentle Cynic

You never can tell. A heavy
purse doesn't always make a light
heart.

Some men measure their fun by
the amount of misery they have the
next morning.

Many a woman's idea of retaliation
is paying a call.

Life is full of uncertainties, in-
cluding most of the sure things.

Man is a worm, and woman is the
early bird.

Rough on the Water

The hobo had just been forced to
have a bath before being allowed to
lodge at the municipal lodging
house.

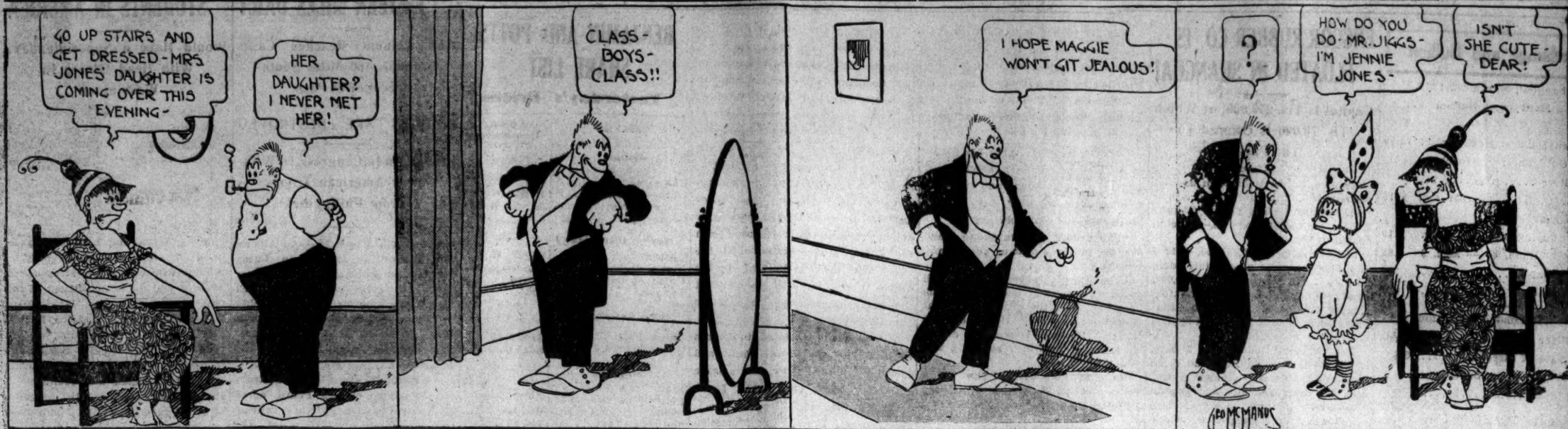
"Well, what have you to say now?"
inquired the attendant as the pre-
viously unkempt individual emerged
much disgusted.

The hobo glared.
"Water," he remarked solemnly,
"is the curse of bathtubs."

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



SWISS WINES

Just received in stock the following wines:

Neuchatel

Villeneuve

Yvorne

Dezaley

Johannisberg

Fendant

Eppesses

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

THE SWISS HOUSE

1, Nanking Road

Telephone 218

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

When People Posed For Nursery Rhymes

We are apt to talk of nonsense verses and nursery rhymes in the same breath, and, as a matter of fact, such a jingle as "Little Jack Horner" does not seem to have a great deal of sense in it. Yet this rhyme has been learnedly discussed by professors and critics and archaeologists from time immemorial.

Evidence has been adduced to show that Horner the Immortal, one of the heroes of nurseryland, was a bit of a villain. He was, according to these wiseacres, the steward of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the plum he extracted from the Christmas pie was the title deeds of the Manor of Wells!

In the Tower of London is the original of one of the best-known nursery rhymes. It is Queen Elizabeth on a white horse, in the actual finery in which she was wont to make her Royal progresses. All the countryside went to certain points to see her pass, some on "shank's pony," some in carts and some in coaches and on horseback. They were all intent on seeing "a fine lady ride on a white horse, with rings on her fingers," at least, although "bella on her toes" may have been a bit of an exaggeration.

And what about "Jack and Jill"? Talk of immortality! Nothing

Shakespeare, or Milton, or Tennyson ever wrote has a title of the popularity of this little ditty. Who wrote it? Nobody knows. But is of undoubted antiquity. It is said to refer to the union of the Saxon and the Norman into the British race.

You see, there is no doubt that Jack—Saxon John—"fell down" at the Battle of Hastings, and "broke his crown." Jill, the French Julianne, quite expected that he would come back again to her, but he did no such thing. He stuck solidly to his own manners and customs and speech, and instead of climbing the Norman hill again, Jill came tumbling after Jack, and became a Saxon, too. It sounds all right, doesn't it?

Eurekail

The correspondent at the front in France was racking his brain to discover how to get past the censor the fact that there had been a battle on the River Somme. Suddenly he snatched his thigh in high glee, and headed his dispatch:

"Somme where in France." It went through, the editor guessed, and the correspondent's account of the Battle of the Somme thrilled readers the next morning.

KEUFFEL & ESSER

Drawing Materials and Surveying Instruments.

Blue and Black Print Paper, Drawing Paper, Profile Paper and Cloth, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Inks, Drawing Tables, Water Colours, etc.

Engineers & Architects Levels, Railroad and Mining Transits, Range Finders, Angle Mirrors, Ranging Poles, Levelling Rods, Measuring Tapes and Chains, etc.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Sole Representatives

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Telephone 778 and 2828.

The Manicure Lady

She Concludes That She Still Has a Great Deal to Learn

By William F. Kirk

"That was a awful interesting gent which just went out," said the Manicure Lady. "Gee, it must be fine to have a intelligent intellect."

"He didn't look so wise," said the Head Barber.

"Not to you, George, not to you," said the Manicure Lady, "because you ain't very intellectual yourself. You are kind of worldly, George, but your bean ain't full of culture, like that gent's. He was telling me about a gent named Homer, that wrote the first real poetry. I was kind of interested, because I thought Mister Longfellow was about the first poet, but this gent told me that there was poets two thousand years before that."

"He said there was a poetess named Mrs. Sappho that won prizes for poem long before the ones I always read. I thought all the folks two thousand years ago lived in caves and couldn't read or write. That shows how much I've got to learn."

"Don't you care," said the Head Barber. "You know enough to hold a good job, and you've got a lot of good friends, like me. Don't be discontented, kid. Look in the glass when you feel sad, and cheer up."

"Looks Aint Much!" said the Manicure Lady. "I am glad goodness knows, George, I am glad my features is kind of regular. My lot would be hard if my face wasn't on straight, but sometimes I think it would be a lot nicer to have a wonderful mind than a wonderful head of hair. Hair is kind of common, compared to brains, and lots of people with fine hair don't know for sure what date the Fourth of July comes on."

"You'll never be happy if you are all the time looking for something you can't have, and forgetting all the good points you've got," said the Head Barber.

"But there ain't no harm in wishing you had a good education," said the Manicure Lady. "Of course, you

think you've got education enough just because you can make out the words in a racing chart, but often a girl like me gets to thinking of higher and better things, and I get to wishing that I had went to Vassar."

The Comparison

"You make as much money as a school teacher," said the Head Barber, "and have things easier, and more bright folks to talk to."

"Meaning folks like you, I s'pose," said the Manicure Lady. "You despise yourself, ain't it so, George?"

"I ain't taking off my hat to no college professor," said the Head Barber. "Them old ducks with the side whiskers knows all about ancient Babylon, but one of them couldn't find his way to Babylon, Long Island, if you put him on the right train."

"You're jealous, George; just jealous," said the Manicure Lady. "All of them delights of a trained

mind is denied to you, so you make out there ain't no such pleasure. If you had went to college think how different you might have been."

"I don't know," said the Head Barber. "I'd rather be a good barber than a poor bookkeeper."

Ad. That May Appear

I desire to rent a quiet, modest villa at least 3,500 miles distant from England, Germany, Austria, France, Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, Russia, and Eleutherios Venezelos. Apply Constantine, King, The Palace, Athens.

Certainly He Liked It!

Polite Host—Do you like cheese? Scrupulously Truthful Guest—Yes—but not well enough to eat it.

Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Further Particulars and

Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai from

Branch House of Actual Manufacturers

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd

2A Kiukiang

Road.

Phone 2010



House Keeper!

Your grocery bill need not increase so alarmingly if you use "ST. CHARLES" Milk instead of butter for seasoning vegetables

Try this White Sauce with one tin "Del Monte" Peas:—

Mix to creamy paste, one tablespoon flour to one tablespoon "ST. CHARLES" Milk, add one half teaspoon each salt and pepper. Put one cup equal parts "ST. CHARLES" Milk and filtered water in saucepan and bring to boil, then add the well-creamed flour and so forth to boiling milk, cook three minutes.

Add this to the peas which have been brought to boil. Serve hot.

Connell Bros. Company

AGENTS FOR CHINA



That new dance goes like this

You can demonstrate all the new steps and practice them to your heart's content if you have the ever-ready "musician"—the

Victrola

You can hardly realize what a convenience it is to have just the dance music you want at the very time you want it, unless you have a Victrola. Come hear it, and let us show you the possibilities of this wonderful instrument. Victrolas, \$10 to \$100. Victrolas \$15 to \$200. Convenient payments, if desired.



VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

HOT WATER



at any hour

Night or Day

without the use of the

Kitchen Range Can be Secured

by the use of a

Gas Water Heater

For particulars apply to

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.Or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.Refacting
and
ManufacturingDr. John Goddard
Optician

Toric Lenses

Invaluable Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.60
Bar Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1915

Sovereigns:

buying rate, @ — Tls.	7.19
Exch. @ — Mex. \$	9.88
Peking Bar	370
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	28.75
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.45
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47.63
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-9%
London	Demand 2-9%
India	T.T. 20.6%
Paris	T.T. 392
Paris	Demand 392 1/2
New York	T.T. 66
New York	Demand 66 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 73 1/2
Japan	T.T. 75 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 157

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-10%
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-10%
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10%
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-10%
Paris	4 m-s. 41 1/2%
New York	4 m-s. 68%

New York	Demand	66 1/2
Hongkong	T.T.	73 1/2
Japan	T.T.	75 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	157

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars	72.6125
Chinese Dollars	72.575
On Peking, Demand	105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand	84 1/2
On Hankow, Demand	108 1/2
On Chungking, Demand	111 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand	73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand	96 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	62 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels	86 1/2

March 28, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 28—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 3/4 d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 5d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London March 25: Spot: No quotation.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/4 d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Steadier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 27: Today's Cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot: 7.70d.

March-April: 7.59d.

October-November: 7.31d.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 40 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

ENGGOR RUBBER CO. IS FLOATED IN SHANGHAI

Capital is Tls. 250,000, of Which Tls. 70,000 Is Offered To The Public

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a new rubber company—The Enggor (Perak) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.—is being floated in Shanghai.

The capital is Sh. T.250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of one tael each. Of these there are being issued 70,000, as 180,000 have already been privately applied for. It is understood that these 180,000 shares have been applied for by over 90 persons.

The directors consist of Messrs. E. W. Noel, Alex. Samson, and C. H. Rutherford; Messrs. Geddes & Co., Ltd., are the secretaries and general managers.

Following are prospectus details of the estate, etc.:—

Situation:—The Karai Estate is approximately 1 1/2 miles from Enggor Station, on the main line from Penang to Ipoh, in Perak, Federated Malay States, and within easy distance of Port Weld, with which there is direct railway communication.

Mr. H. J. Cooper, Visiting Agent for Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., and other Rubber Companies, reports:—

Soil:—"The soil is a good quality light clay loam with a little sand in parts and a rather richer loam in the latest part opened. It is of first class

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 28, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 5% Debs. 1914 Tls. 100.00	Shanghai Lands Tls. 103.50
Soychee Cotton Tls. 41.00	Almas Tls. 17.75
Anglo Java Tls. 14.50	Bukite Tls. 7.25
Consolidated Tls. 5.10	Gulac "L" Tls. 11.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.50	Kota Bahros Tls. 14.50
Kroewoeke Tls. 22.50	Senawang Tls. 24.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.10	Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.02 1/2
Tebongs Tls. 34.00	Shanghai Pahang Tls. 2.60
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.25	Direct Business Reported

Direct Business Reported

S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 100.00	S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1913 Tls. 100.00
F.M.C. 6% Debs. 1911 Tls. 100.00	Shanghai Waterwork 6% Debs. Tls. 100.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 103.50	Butes Tls. 2.15
Kota Bahros Tls. 14.50	Kroewoeke Tls. 22.00
Central Stores Tls. 33.50	Anglo Java Tls. 14.45
Java Consolidated Tls. 24 1/2	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 28, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo Java Tls. 14.00	April
Anglo Java Tls. 14.50	March
Anglo Java Tls. 14.45	March
Gulac Tls. 11.50	
Zhanghe Tls. 3.50	cash
Bukite Tls. 7.50	cash
M'pal 5 1/2% Deb. Tls. 102.00	cash
Cheng Tls. 4.90	cash
Astor Deb. Tls. 99.00	cash
Senawang Tls. 24.75	cash
Shai Dock Tls. 68.25	cash
Padangs Tls. 30.00	cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.00	cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.20	April
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05	cash

Direct

Anglo Java Tls. 14.75	April
Java C'dated Tls. 24.25	cash
Java C'dated Tls. 24.50	cash
Shai Padang Tls. 7.25	cash
Gulac Tls. 11.55	cash
Senawang Tls. 24.85	cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05	cash
Kungyiks Tls. 13.90	cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

quality for rubber as is shown by the size of some of the trees of about 4 years, where I measured many as over 22 inches at 3 feet from the ground."

Drainage:—"The drainage is natural, the land being undulating and in parts hilly."

Cultivation:—"207 acres are planted with Para Rubber, which show good growth all through and are clean weeded at a monthly cost of approximately 50 cents per acre."

"The vendor undertakes to hand over the property clear of weed of any sort."

Growth:—"It is very good in all parts. I measured one tree 28-inch at 3 feet from the ground, many at 22-inch and estimate that there are at the moment between 2 and 3 thousand over 18-inch at the 3 feet level."

Tapping Prospects:—"The owner states that the Tapping prospects are as follows:

Now, about	acres
By June 30, 1916 a total of	12
By December, 1916 a total of	40
By February 29, 1916,	160

acres	years	months
48	4	10
32	3	10
40	3	10
40	3	2
40	3	1
20	2	3
7	1	3

60 acres felled and burned 2 1/2 years ago and mostly cleared of heavy timber has now grown up into light blukor, but the vendor undertakes if required to hand this over fully planted and clear of timber except stumps at a cost of 25 pence per acre."

265 acres jungle which is evidently of excellent quality from the size of the jungle and is said to be quite clear of large swamps and similar in soil to the planted area.

2 Town Lots each 80 feet x 18 feet at Engkor Station.

"A provisional application is now being lodged with the Land Officer for an additional 500 acres of land and, if approved, this will be granted direct to the new company without any profit to the vendor. This new land can be surveyed so as to connect directly with the Government bridgehead, which may probably at some future date be made into a cart road."

Planting Distance: "15' by 20' giving 145 trees to the acre."

Health: The Vendor states that the "Health is excellent. Only one coolie has been sent to Hospital in over 5 years."

It is the intention of the Directors to confirm the provisional application to Government for the additional 500 acres which has already been made.

thus bringing the total area of the Estate to over 1,000 acres; and it is estimated that the Working Capital of the Company will be sufficient to bring the bulk, if not all, of this area into the producing stage and also provide for all other requirements.

Purchase Price: The price is Sts. \$90,000 payable in cash (equivalent at current rate of Exchange approximately to Sh. Tls. \$0,000), but the Vendor has already applied for 25,000 shares at par, which is quite separate from the purchase arrangement and the offer was made voluntarily by the Vendor after it had been decided that the total consideration should be payable in cash.

The property is stated to contain about 4 miles of roads and paths, and includes a good nursery, and a large stock of tools, implements, Level, Prismatic, etc., etc.

Expenses: There are no promotion profits; and no underwriting commissions and-or brokerages have or will be paid. The preliminary expenses of floating the Company will therefore be reduced to a minimum and are estimated at Tls. 1,000.

STRIKE OIL IN AUSTRALIA

Message Tells of a Big Petroleum Field Found Near Grafton

New York, February 22.—Discovery of the first gas and petroleum field on the Continent of Australia was announced in a cable message received yesterday by P. E. Quinn, Trade Commissioner of New South Wales, Australia. 51 East Forty-second Street. The message, which came from E. H. Palmer Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Immigration and Tourist Bureau, Sydney, contained only the information that the petroleum and gas field had been found near Grafton, on the Clarence River, in the extreme northeastern part of New South Wales.

That the newly found supply is extensive is indicated by the fact that news of the discovery was cabled also to Niel Nielsen, Australian Trade Commissioner in San Francisco, and other Australian representatives who are seeking to bring about closer commercial relations between the United States and the Australian Commonwealth.

Commissioner Quinn said the oil and gas supply nearest Australia was that discovered in recent years in New Guinea. He was unable to estimate how the American market of these products might be affected, but he pointed out that Australia annually has bought from this country more than \$10,000,000 worth of gasoline, benzol, lubricating oils, and other petroleum products.

The message said that the Federal Treasurer had prohibited the export of gold to America for the purpose of meeting Australia's foreign obligations. To a deputation representing the associated banks of the Australian Commonwealth making the request the Treasurer said he wished to impute no improper motives, because the bankers were quite justified in asking permission to export gold if they could make any profit out of it. He explained he desired to keep sufficient gold within the Commonwealth to prevent anything in the nature of a panic.

It is the intention of the Directors to confirm the provisional application to Government for the additional 500 acres which has already been made.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$500
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$422½ B.
North China	Tls. 182½ S
Union of Canton ..	\$1010
Yangtze	\$305.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
11	5.00	San Francisco	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
25	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
29	5.00	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Harri	N. Y. K.
May 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
5	noon	Seattle	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
13	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N. Y. K.
17	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagano	N. Y. K.
21	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinohe	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 30	7.00	Moji, Kobe	Kanaga Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
31	8.00	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus.	Milovskoff	R. V. F.
1	0.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
13	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakata Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
31	8.00	Liverpool via Cape	Macdon	Br.	Sevan	Cie M. M.
1	8.00	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
7	8.00	Marseilles via Cape	Maha	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Telrasia	Br.	Seale	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Marseilles etc.	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelus	Br.	Br.	B. & S.
29	8.00	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yard	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Marseilles	Portos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M. M.
13	D.L.	Marseilles etc.	Nelus	Br.	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Br.	Mages	Cie M. M.
25	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Novara	Fr.	Beaumont	P. & O.
31	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Yallat	Cie M. M.
May 1	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Charbonnel	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
31	A.M.	Swatow	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Tungwah	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
7	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Sie Fooking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
13	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
19	A.M.	Takao, Formosa	Nitaka Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Amoy	Tamsui	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Swatow	Hobson	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Tungwah	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
31	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	D.L.	Newchwang	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	D.L.	Haichow	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	D.L.	Antung	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	D.L.	Newchwang	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	10.00	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
19	9.00	Vladivostok	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
25	9.00	Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus.	Milovskoff	R. V. F.
31	0.00	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
1	D.L.	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
7	D.L.	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
13	4.00	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
19	4.11.30	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Shanghai	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Antung	Chilifang	Br.	Wallace	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar. 29	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3013	Br.	Glen	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Chefoo	Shanghai	1034	Br.	McIntosh	C. M. S. N. Co.	C. N. W.
29	Chefoo	Shanghai	1886	Br.	Hambill	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Japan	Colombo Maru	1220	Jap.	Sakuma	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Japan	Nishin Maru	124	Jap.	Suzuki	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Japan	Polynesien	3544	Br.	Costa	Cie M. M.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Fuku Maru	1242	Jap.	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Nitaka Maru	1648	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.	B. & S.
29	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1242	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	B. & S.
29	Hongkong	Shanghai	1242	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Sakai Maru	1169	Jap.	Kato	M. B. Co.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Rokko Maru	5871	Jap.	Collister	B. & S.	B. & S.
29	Japan	Keemon	1938	Jap.	Veski	N. Y. K.	B. & S.
29	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
29	Hankow	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	W. H. C. F. T. S. T. S.	Fengtan	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
29	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	1450	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Tientsin	Shanghai	1034	Br.	McIntosh	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Hankow, etc.	Chefoo	1886	Br.	Hambill	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	1220	Jap.	Sakuma	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Chinwang	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	Grosberg	N. K. & Co.
29	Hankow, Canton	Anhui	1855	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
29	Wuhu	Kashing	1143	Br.	Giers	B. & S.
29	Amoy	Irene	826	Br.	Veale	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2560	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.
29	Japan	Rokko Maru	1143	Jap.	Waka	M. B. Co.
29	Ningpo	Langtan	2012	Br.	Glen	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 29	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusaki	N. K. K.
29	Hankow, etc.	Lucy	2672	Jap.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Hankow, etc.	Tuckow	2672	Jap.	Fraser	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	1450	Br.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Ningpo, Wanchow	Kiangwan	816	Br.	Hansen	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SW	Dec. 30	Nagasaki	Chidashi	Am. cru.	3218	17	218	Fewell
31	Feb. 18	Truce	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
31	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Holena	Am. g-b.	1897	13	307	Brotherton
31	Mar. 31	Truce	Samar	Am. g-b.	200	2	30	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 3	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7			
Jan. 22	City of Colombo	Jan. 22			
Mar. 18	Demodocus	Mar. 18			
Mar. 20	Eumaeus	Mar. 20			
Mar. 11	Glenstrae	Mar. 11			
Feb. 2	Helenus	Feb. 2			
Feb. 20	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20			
Mar. 5	Iyo Maru	Mar. 5			
Feb. 6	Kanasa	Feb. 6			
Feb. 22	Knight Companion	Feb. 22			
Jan. 9	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9			
Mar. 22	Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22			
Feb. 10	Mongara	Feb. 10			
Jan. 30	Nellora	Jan. 30			
Mar. 26	Nore	Mar. 26			
Mar. 1	Pingsuey	Mar. 1			
Mar. 2	Protestant	Mar. 2			
Jan. 23	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23			
Jan. 16	Tydeus	Jan. 16			
Feb. 18	Waimana	Feb. 18			
Jan. 23	Yangtze	Jan. 23			

For Marseilles, etc.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 28	Amazon	Mar. 28			
Mar. 16	Andre Lebon	Mar. 16			
Mar. 5	Atlantique	Mar. 5			
Mar. 25	Brianne Riner	Mar. 25			
Mar. 29	Polynesien	Mar. 29			

For Bombay

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 20	Namur**	Feb. 20			
Mar. 5	Nankin**	Mar. 5			
Mar. 20	Novara**	Mar. 20			

For Vancouver, etc.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar. 9	Canada Maru	Mar. 9			
Mar. 26	Empress of Russia	Mar. 26			
Mar. 4	Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4			
Feb. 3	Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3			
Jan. 25	Javary	Jan. 25			
Feb. 27	Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27			
Feb. 29	Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29			
Mar. 25	Kumi Maru	Mar. 25			
Feb. 6	Mexico Maru	Feb. 6			
Feb. 13	Sequoia	Feb. 13			
Feb. 7	Shidzuka Maru	Feb. 7			
Feb. 26	Shimo Maru	Feb. 26			
Mar. 12	Tamba Maru	Mar. 12			
Mar. 20	Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20			
Feb. 16	Yucatan	Feb. 16			

For New York

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 6	City of Baroda	Feb. 6			
Mar. 7	Indra	Mar. 7			
Mar. 17	Indrabhamb	Mar. 17			
Feb. 27	St. Patrick	Feb. 27			
Jan. 22	Skripton Castle	Jan. 22			
Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26			

For San Francisco, etc.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb. 25	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25			
Mar. 17	Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17			

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

FROM LONDON, ETC.		Sailed
Ajax		Jan. 29
Cyclops		Mar. 11
Gleniffer		Feb. 10
Hirano Maru		Feb. 2
Idomeneus		Mar. 25
Kamo Maru		Mar. 11
Kashima Maru		Mar. 11
Kitano Maru		Jan. 4
Kintuck		Jan. 29
Katori Maru		Mar. 22
Kashgar		Mar. 4
Khiva		Feb. 5
Keemun		Jan. 28
Laomedon		Dec. 18
Lycæon		Mar. 11
Mentor		Feb. 24
Mishima Maru		Mar. 25
Mongara		Apr. 29
Monmouthshire		Dec. 5
Merionethshire		Jan. 30
Neleus		Feb. 5
Nellore		Apr. 15
Nagoya**		Feb. 5
Namur		Apr. 4
Novara		Apr. 1
Ningchow		Feb. 19
Nankin		Mar. 18
Oanfa		Feb. 12
Peleus		Mar. 18
Pyrrhus		Feb. 28
Rhesus		Dec. 26
Teucer		Jan. 29

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road, ON

To-day, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Contained therein; Comprising:-

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Sideboard, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinieres, Bookcase, Large Axminster Carpet, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Green Saddlebag Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware, Brass Incense Burner and Ornaments, Bedroom Suites complete, Dressing Table and Bevelled Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads, Curtains, etc., etc.

One Fine Toned Cottage Piano, by Collard & Collard, London.

On View Monday.

9192

PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Sales Godown on

Thursday, the 30th March, 1916 at 2.30 p.m.

A Large Quantity of Grease Packing, Leather Belting, Crucible, Nails, Coach Screws, Mild Steel Flat, Mild Steel Square, G. I. Wire Rope, Bolts and Nuts, Mild Steel Rivets, Red Fibre, Coir Rope, Old Junk, etc., etc., etc.

The cargo will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers.

On View on Wednesday, when Catalogue will be ready.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

The Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 27th March, 1916.

9188

PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Sales Godown,

No. 7 Quai du Yang King Pang on

Thursday, the 30th March, 1916

at 12.15 noon

One 5-Seater Flanders Motor Car,

20 H. P., with tools and accessories, in good running order and condition, the tyres having been lately renewed.

On View Morning of Sale.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

The Auctioneers.

9176

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer

AT ALL BARS

and

IN MOST HOMES.

It is the Beer

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all
IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially
for and guaranteed by

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

72, Szechuen Road

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 173 to 175 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞台後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.

Nantou.

(南市生茂行啓)

9213

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers

9124

**5½% Russian Internal Short
Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000**

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,

Manager.

9189

Willard
Says Little Ampere:
NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS who favor transferring Registry, Head Office and Management from London to Shanghai, address

F. W. SUTTERLE
Telephone Building.

9204

The Enggor (Perak) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the above Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th March, 1916, inviting subscriptions at par for

70,000 Shares of One Tael each.

The said prospectus, amongst other things, states as follows:-

The list will be opened on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1916, and closed on the 15th April, 1916.

The Company is being formed to acquire the Karai Estate situated at Enggor, F.M.S., and to develop and work the same as a Rubber Plantation.

CAPITAL. Sh. Tls. 250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of One Tael each, of which there are now being issued 70,000 shares of One Tael each payable in full on application, **180,000 shares having been applied for privately.**

DIRECTORS:-

Edmund W. Noel, Esq.

Alex. Samson, Esq.

Colin H. Rutherford, Esq.

BANKERS:-

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SECRETARIES & GENERAL MANAGERS

Messrs. Geddes & Co., Ltd.,

5, Peking Road, Shanghai.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the Public to subscribe for shares. Applications can only be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 5, Peking Road, Shanghai, or from the Company's Bankers.

9205

BILLIARDS

MESSRS. Boyes, Bassett & Co. have been appointed agents for Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Ltd., 19, Soho Square, London, from January 4, 1916, and are now prepared to quote prices and take orders.

9151

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2370.

THE Council invites tenders for the construction of Boiler House Foundations at the Riverside Electricity Power Station, Yangtzepoo Road.

Plans, specification and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Public Works Department, 7a, The Bund.

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers, with prices quoted, will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

Sealed tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916.

9155

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NEW Lists, corrected up to the 1st January, 1916, are now ready and in process of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the offices of the Company, 24A & B, Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,

Secretary & General Manager. Shanghai, 27th March, 1916.

9213

FROM 1st April, 1916, the Shanghai offices of the undersigned will be situated at No. 8r, Szechuen Road.

S. A. Seth,

Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.

Accountants & Auditors.

Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

Shanghai, 27th March, 1916.

9208

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2369

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

THE Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of the following electrical materials:-

(a) 19 miles of vulcanised wire and cable.

(b) 33 miles of triple braid weatherproof wire.

Detailed specifications and further information may be obtained upon application to the Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department, 66, Szechuen Road. A charge of Tls. 5 will be made for each specification, which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916, and should be marked: "Tender for Electrical Materials."

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers with the prices quoted will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916.

9154

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2371

NOTICE is hereby given that the debenture certificates hereunder specified in the name of H. Dudley Law have been declared to be lost, and the public is warned against their negotiation.

Application has been made for the issue of duplicate certificates, and should no objection be lodged with the Municipal Treasurer within 30 days from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

Loan	Distinctive numbers	Value of each Debenture, Tls.
1901 (6%)	8138 } 8144/5 }	1000
1912 (6%)	13188/90	1000
1913 (6%)	13973	1000

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 24, 1916.

9164

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens. "A home from home"
Telephone 3482

LARGE well-furnished rooms with board, excellent food (cooking under personal supervision). Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9211-A-4

TO LET, furnished flat, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah, telephone, Say Zoong district, Rent Tls. 45, near trams. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

9191-M-29

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

9194-M-31

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

LARGE sitting room and small bedroom with bathroom and enclosed Verandah. Excellent Table, Good Service. Home Comforts. 6, Quinsan Gardens.

9182-M-30

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8698

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, girl to attend daily at advertiser's house to do plain sewing; one able to use an electric iron. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

9200-M-29

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a building lot of approximately three-and-a-half mow on the Route Ferguson in the French Concession Extension, near International Siccawei Road. This land is high and suitable for a residence. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

9210-M-31

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

**Silks, Hand-made Laces
and
Embroideries.**

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY stenotypist desires position; willing to start at once, with any salary. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

9206-M-30

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, the loan of a Persian cat (male) for a few weeks. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

9214-M-31

WANTED, comfortable houseboat, with four berths, to hire from 19th to 27th April. K. Baets, Burlington Hotel.

9187-M-29

FOUND

YOUNG SETTER found near Wayside. Owner may have same on applying to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

9184-M-29

GODOWN WANTED

WANTED, a ground floor godown, close to Bund and Nanking Road. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

9193-M-28

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN GENTLEMAN teacher would like to board with a private family during July-August at Peitaho and to have a chance of English conversation. Reply, please, to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

9209-M-30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:-

Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8944 6872